The Literary Digest

A Weekly Compendium of the Contemporaneous Thought of the World

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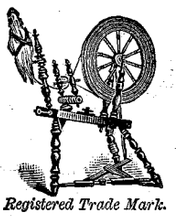

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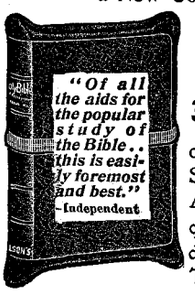

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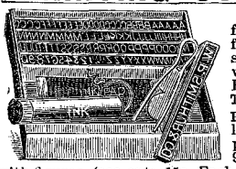

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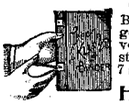

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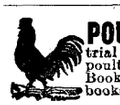

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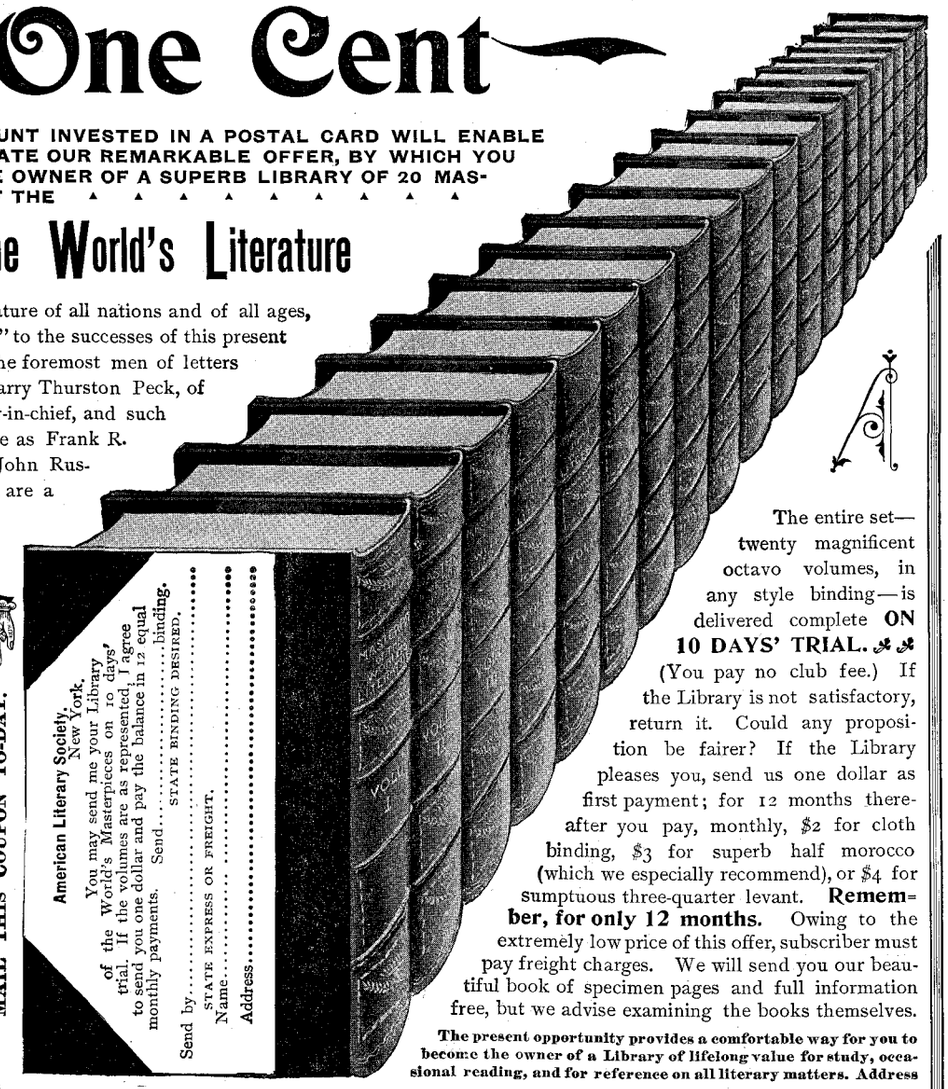

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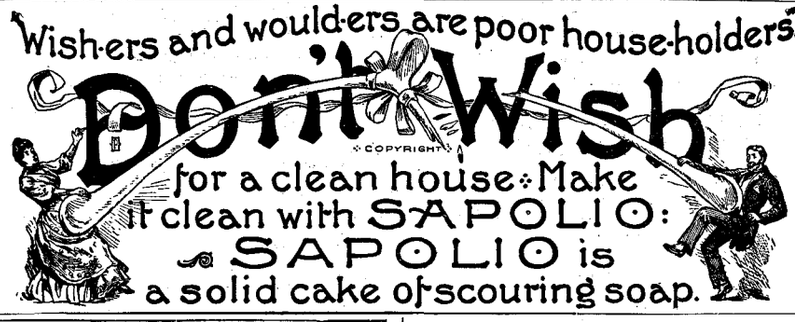
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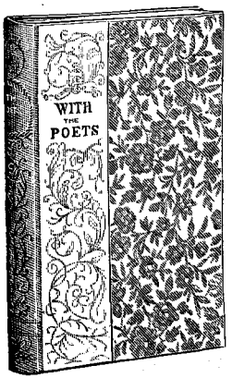

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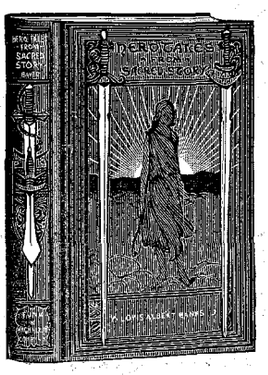

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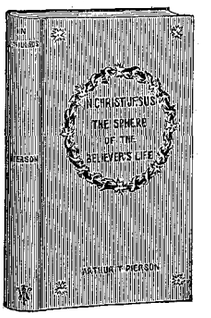

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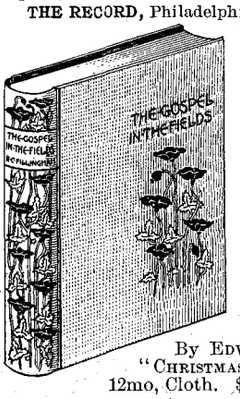

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CESSION OF THE PHILIPPINES TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE Spanish Peace Commissioners last week followed instructions from Madrid in the face of demands (described in press reports as an ultimatum) by the United States Commissioners, and agreed to incorporate the cession of the Philippine Islands in the treaty of peace. It is understood that this concession, following those on the other three articles of the protocol, assures the formulation of a treaty by the joint commission, altho negotiations on numerous subsidiary questions continue. The United States Commissioners are said to have offered to assume obligations for "pacific improvements" in the Philippines amounting to $20,000,000; to have agreed to the establishment of equal trade privileges in the islands, mutual relinquishment of claims for indemnity, and release of prisoners. Further, our commissioners seek to treat of religious freedom in the Carolines, to secure a naval station in the Carolines, to get cable rights at other places within Spanish jurisdiction, and to revive Spanish-American treaties.

In agreeing to the cession of the Philippines, the Spanish Commissioners recalled the fact that their suggestion of arbitration on two material points had been rejected, and declared that "they recognize the impossibility of further resisting their powerful antagonist," and "to save greater loss and hurt to Spain" they "feel that no other course is open to them but to accept the victor's terms, however harsh," relative to the Philippines.

News of this result of the negotiations at Paris caused many expressions of rejoicing in our newspapers. Some of them expressed the opinion that Spanish dilly-dallying cost that nation $20,000,000 of a reduction from the supposed first offer of not more than $40,000,000. Other journals printed tabulations of national gains and losses by the war. The New York *Journal* printed among other exhibits, the following:

"Spain had the satisfaction of blowing up the *Maine* and killing 266 American sailors.

"It has cost her:

"Twenty-one war-ships.

"Two armies defeated and captured.

"Cuba, 41,655 squares miles and 1,600,000 inhabitants.

"Porto Rico, 3,550 square miles and 800,000 inhabitants.

"The Philippines, 114,326 square miles and 8,000,000 inhabitants.

"The Sulu Islands, 950 square miles and 75,000 inhabitants.

"Stray islands in other groups.

"A year ago Spain governed over 10,000,000 people outside of her own limits. Now she governs less than 200,000.

"Other powers with colonial empires which they would like to keep, please take notice."

The New York *Tribune* said, in part:

"Two hundred and twenty-two days ago Spain forced upon us the gage of battle, which we accepted with reluctance, but not with fear, knowing full well that 'chains are worse than bayonets,' even tho the chains were on the limbs of others and the bayonets directed at ourselves. One hundred and nine days ago we granted to Spain the armistice for which she sued. And yesterday, by virtue of our moral right no less than of our material power, we dictated to Spain the terms of final and enduring peace. It is done, and it is done well. And neither in the entrance upon the quarrel nor in the prosecution of the campaign by land and sea, nor yet in the disposition of the fruits of victory and the determination of the grounds of peace, has the honor of the American name been marred. . . .

"Each of these nations has now entered upon a new era in its career, from which there can be no return. The change is not in either case, however, a revolution, radical tho it may seem. It is rather a step in consistent evolution. For three centuries Spain has been losing her colonies one by one. This year she has merely lost the bulk of those that still remained to her. For nearly a hundred years the United States has been acquiring from time to time new territories. Expansion began with Thomas Jefferson; imperialism arose under that stern Democrat. The acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines is nothing but the logical and coherent continuation of his policy and of the policy of his successors. Whether the new relationship shall prove to be for better or for worse is for each nation to determine for itself. Toward Spain, if we can feel no great degree of sympathy, we have assuredly no malice, but a sincere desire that from her self-brought woes she may win chastened profit and thus rise to new and nobler life. For the United States we have no illusions and no fears. To underestimate the responsibilities, the costs, the labors we have undertaken, would be fatuous. To shrink from them would be cowardly. It is in meeting them and worthily dealing with them that we shall add to this peace its highest honor."

Of papers hitherto opposing the acquisition of the Philippines, most notice appears to have been taken of the change of attitude on the part of the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), which now considers it impractical to carry its opposition further. Nevertheless a number of papers declare that our demands upon a much weaker government can scarcely be called generous, and the majority of the papers which have antagonized "imperialism" continue to argue against the ratification of a treaty acquiring the Philippine archipelago. The organization of an "anti-expansion league" in Massachusetts, led by Edward Atkinson, Erving Winslow, and others, attracts considerable comment in this connection.

As to the proposed payment of $20,000,000 to Spain, there are papers, like the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) and New York

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Press (Rep.), which see no valid reason for it, since we are victors. On the other hand, the Chicago *Times-Herald* (Ind-Rep.), New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), and Providence *Journal* (Ind.) consider the offer a considerate and generous act. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) is one of papers which declares that "we have, in effect, paid an enormous price for it [a treaty of peace] in assuming responsibility for the Philippines and embarking upon the great South Sea Bubble of the nineteenth century." The Boston *Pilot* (Irish-American) remarks:

"The Government of the United States offering to buy the Philippines from Spain, paying her a ridiculous small fraction of their value, the price being fixed by the buyer, offers a noble object-lesson of republican honor. We prefer the more humorous expedient of the beggar in 'Gil Blas,' who barricaded the road, and, pointing a long rifle at the casual wayfarer, beseeched him for 'alms.' He did not specify the amount demanded. He was content with accepting all that the traveler had about him."

THE OPEN DOOR.

But the newspapers have taken up the reported intention of inaugurating an "open-door" policy in the Philippines as the chief bone of contention now, and Congressman Dingley, as the Republican tariff leader, has contributed an interpretation of the term "open door" to the press. Mr. Dingley said:

"The phrase 'open-door policy,' which is now being talked about so much in the newspapers, means simply equality of treatment and not free trade. As applied to the dependencies of a country, it simply means that imports from all countries are to be admitted on the same terms as imports from the mother country. As applied to the Philippines, it would mean that imports from Great Britain and all other foreign countries are to be admitted at the same rates of duty as imports from the United States.

"Of course, this policy could not be applied to the Philippines if they should be admitted into the Union with territorial form of government, because the Constitution provides that duties shall be uniform within the United States, unless there should be an amendment to the Constitution permitting this.

"Whether it would be possible to apply this policy to the Philippines after they should become a party of the territory of the United States under that provision of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to 'make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States,' I am not prepared to say. It is noticeable, however, that in the resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii, passed at the last session of Congress, it was provided that the Hawaiian tariff should continue in force until Congress should otherwise determine.

"It is to be borne in mind, however, that the present talk about an 'open-door' policy for the Philippines is intended to apply entirely to these islands while under a military administration, which would be permissible, and not to apply to those islands after they shall have been formally recognized as a part of the United States.

"Of course, it would be competent for the Paris commissioners to incorporate in the treaty with Spain a provision granting to Spanish imports into the Philippines equality of treatment with imports from the United States for a term of years, and that provision in the treaty, when ratified by the Senate and projected into law by Congress, would be the law of the land.

"In the discussion of the 'open-door' policy I notice that many papers assume that it is the uniform policy of Great Britain in her relations with her colonies. It should be borne in mind, however, that there is a conspicuous exception to this in the case of Canada, her most important colony, which admits imports from Great Britain at 25 per cent. less duty than they are admitted from the United States and other countries. It is understood that this policy was adopted by Canada, if not on the suggestion, at least with the approval, of Mr. Chamberlain, British Secretary for the Colonies, and that he is urging other colonies of Great Britain to give a similar preference to that country.

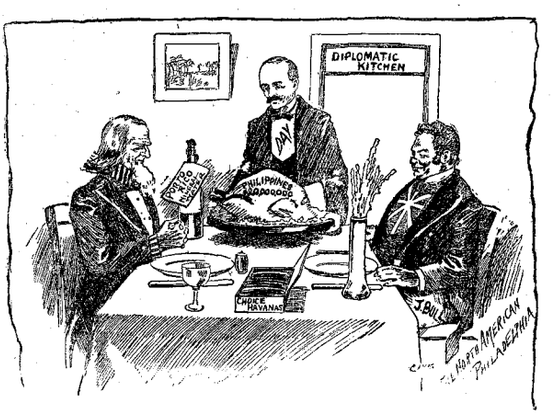
"It should be borne in mind that a very vital point as to revenue is involved in the possible admission of Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines into the Union as Territories or States. These tropical islands are capable of producing every pound of sugar and many other tropical products that the United States consumes. If they should be admitted into the Union in such a manner as to extend our tariff over them, and thereby allow the free importation of their products, we should probably lose not less than $60,000,000 of revenue annually, which would be a very serious situation under existing conditions.

"All of these difficulties only serve to emphasize the soundness of the suggestion that the true policy for the next year is to continue the military administration of whatever islands fall into our hands, and in the mean time make such a thorough investigation of every phase of the serious problems which must be met as will properly prepare us to meet them with wise legislation."

The quality of current discussion of the "open door" is indicated by several representative quotations appended:

"Open Door is Not Free Trade."—"The discussion of that feature of the President's ultimatum to Spain which provides for the establishment of the 'open-door policy' in the Philippines indicates that there is some misapprehension in regard to the exact meaning of this policy.

"The term is perhaps misleading to those who have acquired the notion that the British policy in China is the only one to which the phrase 'open door' can be applied. In the policy which the President proposes to establish in the Philippines, the 'open door' means equality of treatment in the matter of collecting customs duties, not free trade. As applied to the Philippines it will mean that the United States must pay the same duties upon goods that are shipped to the Philippines as are paid by Great Britain or Spain upon the same class of goods. Under this



UNCLE SAM AND HIS $20,000,000 TURKEY.

J. BULL: "That's a fine bird Sammy, a fine bird!"
UNCLE SAM: "Yes, friend Johnny, and here's hoping that she'll agree with me!"

"HOORAY FOR IMPERIALISM!"
—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

CARTOONS

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plan the export trade of any country to the Philippines must be built up on the merits of the goods offered for sale and not by preferential tariffs, such as Spain established to force her exports upon the people of the islands.

"While Great Britain has adopted the open-door policy for the regulation of commerce with most of her colonial dependencies, she has made a conspicuous exception of Canada, as Congressman Dingley points out, which grants British imports a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular customs duties. But this was a present from Canada to the mother country during the jubilee year, and is almost certain to be abolished as a result of the adjustment of our relations with Canada by the Anglo-American commission now in session at Washington.

"It is also to be borne in mind that such a policy as the President embodies in his ultimatum can only be applied to the Philippines while they are under a military protectorate. If they become a part of the Union and are formally annexed, they will be subject to the same tariff regulations as are in force in the ports of the United States. The President's present policy for the Philippines, however, represents economic wisdom and good statesmanshp."—*The Times-Herald* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Chicago.*

Abolish Dingleyism.—"If the constitutional provision for uniform taxes can be set aside in the case of the Philippines, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks it could be done with any other territory of the United States, and it adds:

"'When peace is declared and military rule ceases, the power of Congress to make different laws for the annexed territory is likely to be a very lively question. There is a way out of this. Why not give our own people the benefit of the 'open door,' subject only to revenue needs of the Government?

"Why not? One of the benefits we shall derive from the acquisition of the Philippines will be found in the fact that the adoption of the 'open-door' policy must surely in time force the abolition of so-called protection in the old Union. Why not recognize the inevitable and abolish Dingleyism to begin with?"—*The Herald* (*Ind. Dem.*), *New York.*

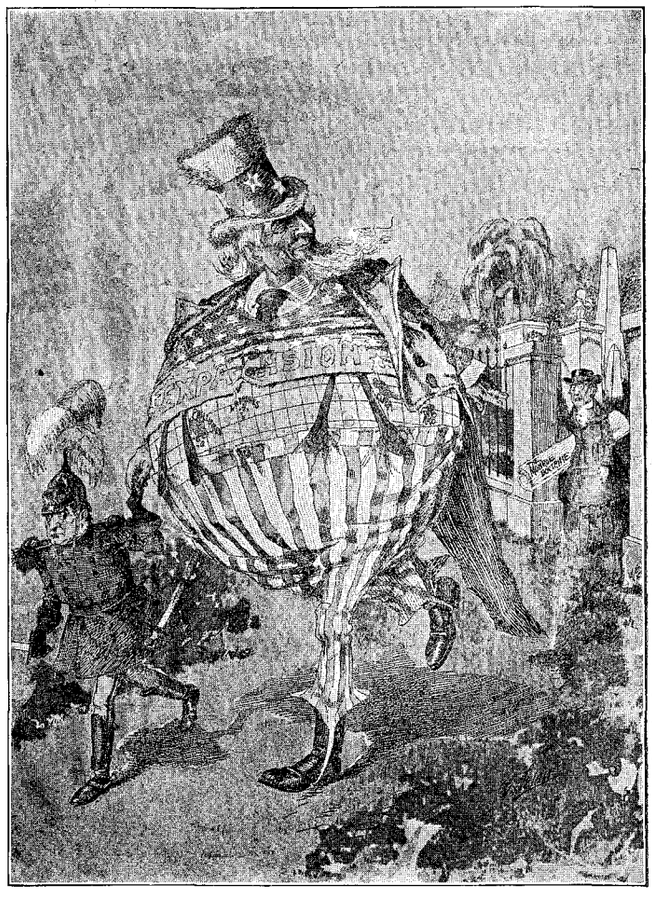
Self-Contradiction and Grabbing.—"Here we strike another peculiar quality of the imperialists, namely, in answering one objection by one assertion and then answering another objection by an assertion directly contradictory to the first. When Mr. Carnegie in New York points out the crime against American principles of holding other nations in subjection, the New York *Sun* says the Philippines will be a part of the United States and have a share in the government. When he points out in Washington the destruction of our tariff system that this will entail, the Cabinet members report themselves as confuting him by telling him that the United States can establish tariff against the Philippines, and do other things, which means that we are to rule them as vassals exactly as Spain did Cuba—for which she has received the just penalty.

"In other words, the imperialist logic is simply that the United States will and it won't; while the Philippines shall and they shan't. No self-contradiction matters, so long as the great object of grabbing the raw material for extra offices and speculative concessions goes through successfully."—*The Dispatch* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Pittsburg.*

A Foolish and Expensive Policy.—"If the Philippines are annexed they will be as much a part of the United States as Arizona or Alaska, and the revenue laws must be extended to them. It is possible that an attempt may be made to get around the provisions of the Constitution governing the matter by a resort to some method unknown to that instrument, but it will not succeed. The project could not be carried through, even tho the Senate should approve a treaty drawn on the lines indicated in the dispatches. The House in that event would be certain to assert its rights in the premises. If it failed to do so at the first session after the treaty was consummated, it would as soon as the pressure of public opinion made itself felt, and that would be immediately upon the discovery of the fact that the United States was engaged in the foolish and expensive task of supporting a standing army, a largely increased naval force, and a corps of officials to preserve order on a lot of islands in a remote part of the world in which we would have no greater commercial interest than outsiders who do not help to pay the fiddler."—*The Chronicle* (*Rep.*), *San Francisco.*

Open Door Intolerable.—"The terms are preposterous. The men who put them forward have forgotten the traditions of the government, the principles of our whole financial policy, and the final prerogative of a Republican majority in the Senate to reject the treaty. If all the concessions the most objectionable is that declaring the 'open door' or practical free trade in the Philippines. This is intolerable because it brings the question of our domestic policy into a war treaty and recognizes the principle of foreign meddling with our revenue system. The offer is entirely

"UNCLE SAM: "If you don't like it, Andrew, don't use it."



UNCLE SAM: "Good-by, Mr. Monroe!"—*The Herald, New York.*

ON EXPANSION.

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gratuitous, because Spain required no such concession as a *sine qua non*, and it is of less benefit to her than to the commercial rivals of the United States.

"What a farce this offer of anything like an open door to the Philippines must seem to President McKinley, with his life-long championship of protection in mind, and with the McKinley bill and the Dingley law before him! It seems incredible that a President pledged to a tariff policy in the United States and a Congress that redeemed that pledge to the people in the passage of the Dingley law should approve a treaty stipulating that the 'open door' should be one of the conditions of our retaining the Philippines."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

Development as a World Power.—"The terms of the ultimatum of the United States to Spain leave no room for misapprehension about the policy to which this country is committed in Eastern Asia. The leading English newspapers show their good sense in hailing these terms as a substantial recognition of the identity of American and British interests in keeping the great and populous territories which border on the China seas open to the commerce of the world. In 1896 the volume of the trade of the United States with China represented more than one seventh of the entire foreign trade of that empire. Our annual exports to China are 50 per cent. more than those of Germany. Three fifths of all our cotton textile exports for the China market find their way to the North, the region around which the power of Russia has been rapidly closing. Nowhere will the significance of the declaration in favor of the 'open door' involved in the ultimatum to Spain be more clearly understood than in St. Petersburg. It means a check to the policy of overriding treaty rights by a transfer of sovereignty over parts of China, and it is a notice to all concerned that the power newly in evidence in the Pacific proposes to retain all the privileges of trade which it possesses, while freely granting, within its own sphere, equality of opportunity to others. In presence of an advance of policy so significant and so final as that, it is puerile to indulge in gloomy reflections over the concessions made to a narrower spirit in dealing with Porto Rico. The larger and broader view of our national responsibilities is much more likely to modify the narrow one than the latter is to affect the development of the United States in its rôle of a world power."—*The Journal of Commerce (Fin.), New York.*

A POLYGAMOUS CONGRESSMAN.

THE election to the next House of Representatives, from the State of Utah, of Brigham H. Roberts (Dem.), who admits having more than one wife, has created an immense amount of discussion in the newspapers. Eugene Young, a grandson of Brigham Young, writes to the New York *Herald* that Mr. Roberts has four wives, three taken before polygamy was prohibited and one since the anti-polygamy manifesto was issued. Among Republican papers, the Cleveland *Leader*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Boston *Advertiser* insist that Mr. Roberts should not be allowed to take his seat in Congress. The Chicago *Times-Herald*, New York *Tribune*, and Philadelphia *Press*, however, deal less insistently with the complications of the case. Interviews with Congress men indicate wide differences of opinion regarding the question of unseating Mr. Roberts. Aside from the imputed disgrace which would mark his admission, Utah is charged with bad faith regarding the institution of polygamy, supposed to have been outlawed by the constitution passed before Utah was admitted as a State in 1896.

Mr. Roberts, in an interview, admits the plurality of his marital relations, originating before polygamy was prohibited by law, and says: "The settlement of that question, after years of strife and heartache, left upon men moral obligations from which no decree of the church could release them and no act of the State absolve them." "Besides," he adds, "no law is being violated":

"The demand of the American people, as expressed through their representatives in the American Congress in the enabling act, went no farther than this: 'That perfect tolerance of religious sentiment shall be secured, provided that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited.' Thus the demand went so far as to prohibit future polygamous marriages, but no farther."

The Salt Lake City *Tribune* says:

"We did not oppose B. H. Roberts because he was a high churchman, but because he was nothing else. He has made his fame that way; he had never, except for three months three years ago, been a factor in Utah politics. We believe that his nomination was given him through the influence of the high churchman who coaxed him, three years ago, to go back on the solemn pledges he had made the Democratic Party then, and which caused him to be dropped by the party, only to be resurrected through the influence, chiefly, of one apostle, this year. His candidacy was as unnatural as would be that of Bishop Scanlan or Dr. Iliff for the same office, for he, all his life, has given his chief work to the creed to which he belongs. As for John Henry Smith, the support given him [by *The Tribune*] was when Utah was yet a Territory, when we had no constitution, no status as a State, and when we knew no more of his domestic relations than we know now of those of the editor of *The Herald*.

"Next *The Herald* says we have declared that the practise of polygamy is the rule in Utah, that former relations are not severed, etc.

"What we did do was to quote the constitution and the statutes of the State, the wording of the petition for amnesty, the enabling act, and the testimony of the late and present president of the Mormon church as to the meaning and scope of the manifesto of President Woodruff, and then to declare that in case of Roberts's election this nation would instantly decide that the Mormon church and people had obtained Statehood through a conspiracy, and that they were now breaking their most solemn pledges. Now that *The Herald* sees what kind of a storm is gathering, it is seeking to locate the blame for it, and does not hesitate at any needed statement to accomplish its purpose. It thinks our charge that there are polygamous wives in Utah who were in short clothes when the manifesto was issued is a serious charge; that it is against the church and church leaders. We exonerate the first presidency and the older apostles from any part or knowledge of this. But any Mormon elder can perform a marriage ceremony, and we yesterday published a communication from a prominent Ogden Mormon, justifying any fraud or deception necessary in order that Mormons may 'live their religion.'

"If that is a serious charge, what does *The Herald* think of the sworn statements of the late President Woodruff and of President Snow, in which both declared that the manifesto meant the complete stoppage of every phase of polygamy; of the wording of the proclamations of both Presidents Harrison and Cleveland; of the law legitimatizing the children of polygamous marriages up to a certain date? Do not all those facts point directly to the full understanding that polygamy was to stop? If that is so, is it a special extra-serious charge to make that every other covenant having been broken, new plural marriages have been celebrated?

"It wants us to name the parties. Should we, then it would tomorrow want us to state whether we saw the ceremony or had seen some one who did see it. We know it is true."

And the Salt Lake City *Herald* answers:

"The charge that plural marriages are being solemnized in violation of the state constitution is not a charge against a Democrat; it is not a charge against a candidate; it is not a charge against any individual. It is a serious charge against a whole people, against a church and its officials.

"It is no excuse to exonerate the old men of the church by placing the blame upon the younger ones. If the practise of solemnizing plural marriages is still going on, as a contemporary declares that it is, the leading officials of the organization must know of it; they are responsible, anyhow.

"The insinuation that Mormon elders are performing such forbidden ceremonies in defiance of the law reflects upon almost the entire male membership of the church.

"No elder has the right to solemnize a marriage except when contracting parties have a license, duly procured, which authorizes him to perform the ceremony.

"This covert charge against the elders of the dominant church

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is serious and sweeping. They owe it to themselves, to the church, and to the State, to demand an immediate investigation."

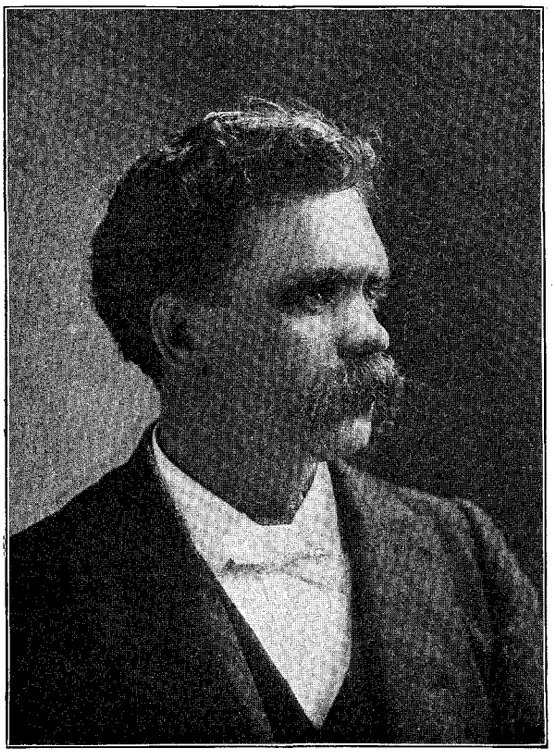
Statutes Not Retroactive; A Moral Question.—"Mr. Roberts, according to the press reports, admitted during the campaign that he practised polygamy and that he was then living with three wives. His matrimonial alliances, however, were contracted in the territorial days, and altho the state constitution of Utah prohibits polygamy and the statutes provide for punishment for the practise of it, yet they are not retroactive and can have no bearing upon his case.

"There is nothing in the federal Constitution which disqualifies a polygamist for duty as a Congressman, and altho the territorial law against polygamy still applies in the District of Columbia, Mr. Roberts could not be punished there for the reason that the offense was committed elsewhere.

"While we agree with Mr. Dingley that it was a very bold act on the part of Utah to send a polygamist to Congress in the face of the State's constitutional pledge to abolish polygamy, still the bold act has been committed, and in facing the disagreeable situation it is well to consider the rights and the feelings of the new member.

"The marriages of Representative-elect Roberts were contracted under the sanction of his religion, and he no doubt regards the obligations as sacredly as the non-polygamist regards his monogamous marriage. He can not put aside his wives with any more justice than a man could renounce one wife. But this is a personal and not a political aspect of the case. Whether or not the members of the next House will be governed by personal considerations and retain Mr. Roberts or exercise an unquestioned prerogative and unseat him, is a question yet to be determined.

"The power of Congress to eject him is found in that section of the Constitution which makes the legislative branches of the Government the sole judges of the qualifications of members. It would be a case to invoke either law or precedent. The only charge necessary would be that Mr. Roberts, in committing polygamy, was guilty of an offense against good morals, and that to seat him would be to give national recognition to what the law has made a crime."—*The Times-Herald* (*Rep.*), *Chicago.*



REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS, OF UTAH.

Time for Toleration.—"Under such circumstances the question to be considered by the opponents of polygamy is not so much the moral principle involved in plural marriages as the practical effect of making an issue of Mr. Roberts's right to a seat in Congress. Polygamy in Utah will not survive for long in the face of hostile laws; the real struggle is over. Hasn't the time now come when toleration for such cases as that of Mr. Roberts may be wisely practised? Human nature must be given some leeway. No one had the right to expect that all the marital relations of polygamist Mormons could be suddenly sundered by an act of Congress, any more than one could reasonably have hoped that conferring freedom upon millions of blacks would raise them at once in the social and political scale.

"The Utah people may safely be left to settle this question themselves. In the recent election both the Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress were Mormons, and polygamy was not a paramount issue. The defeated Republican candidate says that he shall make no contest for Mr. Roberts's seat, and if any contest is made it must be by a Populist who polled but 2,000 out of a total of 65,000 votes."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*

A Complicated Case.—"The case is a complicated one, and Congress may not see its duty so clearly as the public evidently wishes. Utah was admitted as a State under a distinct pledge from the Mormons that polygamy should cease. The promise was given that the practise should be abolished and never re-established and that the constitution should be framed and laws passed in accord with this promise. This pledge was kept and Utah was admitted as an independent State. And now being an independent State Congress can not interfere. The laws of the State may be violated and polygamy practised by every man and woman within its limits, but so long as the constituted authorities do not call on the national Government to enforce the laws Congress is powerless. This is exactly the situation which many predicted would come about. They warned Congress and the public of the folly that was being committed in placing trust in the word of the Mormons, but their predictions were disregarded. If it is any satisfaction to them they can point now to the fulfilment of their prophecies when an avowed polygamist is sent to Congress and he is virtually asking the public: 'What are you going to do about it?'

"It is a mistake to suppose that the Mormon church is not trying to extend and strengthen its influence and power. The State of Utah is entirely within its grasp. Two thirds of the members of the legislature are Mormons, and probably four fifths of the offices in the State are filled by Mormons. The adjoining States are feeling the touch of Mormonism also. In Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, and Colorado a steady growth of Mormons is evident, and they make no secret of their purpose to gain political power. As the women are voters in all these States, except Nevada, and as they are the most bigoted and active adherents of the church, the prospect of the Mormons gaining control in three of the States is more promising than pleasing. They are also settling their adherents and propagating their doctrines in Arizona and New Mexico, and if those Territories should ever be admitted to the Union as States the Mormons doubtless expect to repeat the situation now existing in Utah.

"What can or will be done in the matter is not clear."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

"The House is sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and can shut out Mr. Roberts if it sees fit to do so. It may hesitate to shut him out for causes utterly unconnected with his election and in no way reflecting on his ability to legislate creditably. It would hardly shut out a New York saloon-keeper because he had been a notorious violator of the liquor laws and had two or three places under Tammany protection while in Congress. Certainly Mr. Roberts is quite as respectable, even if he does defy the marriage laws. And yet the United States must not become the patron of polygamy, and the Government would be justified by the nature of its compact with Utah on this subject in applying a more rigid test concerning a representative's personal obedience to this law than it would ordinarily think of doing concerning other statutes."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

"There is only one way to eradicate the twin relic of barbarism in Utah, and that is by a constitutional amendment giving Congress authority to enact a uniform marriage and divorce law for all the States; to impose penalties for its violation, and giving the federal courts jurisdiction to try the cases arising under such a law. In this way only can the long arm of federal power be made to reach Utah and put a stop to bigamous practises."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *Minneapolis.*

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DEMOCRACY AS A "MAN-OMETER."

MR. JOHN JAY CHAPMAN, whose critical essays on literature and politics have been attracting, by their trenchant style, no little attention both in this country and in England, has now issued a volume of five essays on political conditions in the United States. Mr. Chapman treats in these essays of the effect of selfishness upon our Government, and the return effect of our form of Government upon the selfish man; Democracy in operation, from this point of view, is a man-measure, or "man-ometer," to use Mr. Chapman's phrase. The first two essays aim to show that our political corruption can be traced to the temporary distortions of human character by the dominant forces of commerce. Part of one of these essays has been quoted in our columns (February 26, 1898). The fourth essay, on "Democracy," sets forth the idea that our democratic form of government is a constant influence tending to correct these distortions.

Mr. Chapman begins this fourth essay by a consideration of the United States Constitution and the widely different kinds of society that, in the North, the old South, and the new West, have flourished under it. The primary principle of the Constitution, Mr. Chapman finds, is Democracy; and the primary principle of Democracy, unselfishness. Every man, under a democracy, "is turned into a custodian, a part of him is dedicated to the public. He is prevented by fundamental theory of law from being absolutely selfish. Corrupt him how you will, deflect him, play upon him, degrade, deceive him, you can not shut him off from this influence. The framework of government makes continuous appeal to the highest within him. It draws him as the moon draws the sea."

The merit of Democracy, Mr. Chapman argues, "lies in the assumption imposed upon every man that he shall serve his fellow men. . . The concentration of every man on his own interests has been the danger and not the safety of democracy; for Democracy contemplates that every man shall think first of the State and next of himself. This is its only justification. In so far as it is operated by men who are thinking first of their own interests and then of the State, its operation is distorted."

This brings Mr. Chapman to his main discussion. If the operation of democracy is distorted by selfishness, it becomes, as Mr. Chapman says, a "man-ometer":

"Democracy assumes perfection in human nature. In so far as an official or a voter is corrupt, you will have bad government. Or to put the same thing in another way, all corruption is shown up as a loss of the power of self-government. The framework of government lies there exposed in all its parts like a vast and complex dial, recording with the nicety of a scientific instrument every departure from virtue of the human beings whose lives, whose standards, whose very thoughts are registered against it. When selfishness reaches a certain point, the machine stops. Government by force comes in. We have railroad riots and iron-foundry riots."

Before we reach that point, however, the boss system appears:

"The boss system is the half-way house in the breakdown of free government. In the Boss system we have seen a lack of virtue in the people show itself in the shape of a government, in fact autocratic, but in form republican. Here again the loss in the power of self-government is apparent."

Mr. Chapman writes some entertaining and enlightening paragraphs, in this connection, on anti-boss movements. He shows, for example, how money considerations will affect a Good Government club:

"A Good Government club is formed by X, and every member is called upon for dues and work. It thrives. Another is founded by Y and supported by him because of his belief that reform can not support itself, but must be subsidized. Inside of three weeks the existence of X's club is threatened, because the members hear that Y's club is charitably supported and they themselves wish relief. They are turned from workers into strikers by the mere report that there is money somewhere. Spend one hundred dollars on the club, and Tammany will be able to buy it when the need arises. So frightfully accurate is the record of an appeal to self-interest made in the course of reform that no one who watches such an attempt can ever thereafter hope to do evil that good may come.

"The system lays bare the operation of forces hitherto merely suspected. Democracy makes the bold cut across every man and divides him into a public man and a private man. It is a man-ometer. You could by means of it stand up in line every man in New York, grading them according to the ratio of principle and self-interest in each."

The English idea of public service is then contrasted with the American, to the latter's discredit:

"The men and women who in the last ten years have taken hold of the municipality of London, and now work like beavers for its reform, are not rich. Some of them may be rich, but the force that makes them toil comes neither out of riches nor out of poverty, but out of a discovery as to the use of life. These Englishmen have outlived the illusions of business. As toward them we are like children. . . . . .

"The American is ashamed to lose a dollar. He does not want the dollar half the time, but he will lose caste if he foregoes it. Our merchant princes go on special commissions for rapid transit, and receive $5,000 apiece. They must be paid. Out of custom they receive pay because 'their time is valuable,' and thus the virtue and meaning of their office receive a soil; they do not work. All this is, even at the present moment, against the private instincts of many of them. It is apparent that they stand without, shamefaced. It needs only example to give them courage. A few more reform movements in which they see each other as citizens will knock the shackles from their imagination and make men of them. And then we shall have reform in earnest."

"If commerce has been our ruin," says Mr. Chapman, "our form of government is our salvation." He continues:

"The interests now dominant know the ropes and do their best, but they can not corrupt the sea. They can not stop the continual ferment of popular election and reform candidate. The whole apparatus of government is a great educational machine which no one can stop. The power of light is enlisted on the side of order. . . . . .

"We find then in democracy a frame of government by which private selfishness, the bane and terror of all government, is thrust brutally to the front and kept there, staring in hideous openness. . . . . .

"Let no one worry about the forms and particular measures of betterment. They will flow naturally from the public acknowledgment by the individual of facts which he privately knows and has always known and always denied.

"This goes on hourly. Those people who do not see it look for it in the wrong places. You can not expect it to show itself in the public offices. They are the strongholds of the enemy. . . . What we want is assertion, and it is coming like a murmur from the poorer classes who desire the right and who need only leadership to make them honest."

As a conclusion, Mr. Chapman draws a striking picture of American society as it appears in the battle between the system of democracy and the passion of commercial greed:

"The example of a whole people mad with one passion, living under a system which implies the abnegation of that passion, has laid bare the heart of a community, has shown the interrelations between the organs and functions of society, in a way never before visible in the history of the world. Everything is disturbed, but everything is visible. We see literature, a mere thread, yet betraying all things; architecture, still submerged in commerce, but showing every year some vital change; social life, the mere creature of abuses, like a child covered with scars, but growing healthy; the drama, a drudge to thrift every way and yet palpably alive. By the light of these things and their relation to each other we may view history.

"The American is a typical being. He is a creature of a single passion. In so far as Tyre was commercial she was American. You can reconstruct much of Venetian politics from a town

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caucus. In so far as London is commercial it is American. You can trace the thing in the shape of a handbill in Moscow. Or to take the matter up from the other side: you can, by taking up these correlated ganglia of American society, which do nevertheless simply represent the heart of man, and are always present in every society—by imagining the enlargement of one function, and the disuse of the next, you can reconstruct the Greek period and reimagine Athens.

"No wonder the sociologists study America. It seems as if the key and cause of human progress might be clutched from her entrails."

"THE NEW PROTECTION."

THE *Manufacturer*, organ of the Manufacturers' Club in Philadelphia, long known as one of the foremost protective tariff organizations of this country, contains, in its issue of November 26, a remarkable editorial on "The New Protection." *The Bankers' Magazine* (New York) for November declares that the war with Spain is not the immediate cause for the strong sentiment for expansion of trade in foreign markets, but that the results of the war may be expected to modify our general tariff policy without exposing those who change it to charges of inconsistency. Taken together, these two articles, in mediums representing influential class-views, seem sufficiently important to be quoted without abridgment.

The Manufacturer says:

"That a man can be a protectionist without being a fool, which some free-traders would like us to think is an absolute impossibility, is a fact that is gaining wider acceptance in the world of science and letters. There was a time when it seemed hard to persuade many men that there was any difference between protection and idiocy, and the unpleasantness that resulted from such allegations which were rather impolitely circulated in this country is now almost past history. It is well to look at the facts as they are, find out what has brought us to this happier condition, and while we are taking a mote out of a brother's eye, go well over our own optic. Certainly protectionists, barring a few cases, are not making such extreme claims in this country as we used to hear. There is not such wanton disregard of the teachings of science now as there used to be in stump speeches, campaign literature, and newspapers which are trying to serve the party. On neither side, protectionist or free trade, is there such sweeping cocksureness as there one time was; no such doubt cast upon the motives of manufacturers who exerted themselves in behalf of the protective policy, and no such bitter counter charges from our own quarter. All this is a step forward. In the last few congressional campaigns scarcely anything has been said on the tariff text one way or the other. The currency has engaged public attention to the exclusion of the old issue, and altho we may have to come back to it again, it will be perhaps as wiser and politer men.

"The truth is, that the old protectionist with the stock arguments about the influence of the tariff upon wages and all the rest of it is beginning to die out. He told us all he had to say about the 'pauper labor' of Europe, by which he often meant the best educated and most skilful artisans in the world. We got tired of hearing about how the importer paid the tax, how it was Europe and England in particular that was all the time squeezing our lives out till nearly all of us, being of English ancestry ourselves, wondered whether we, even, could be so good as we hoped we were, if we had sprung from something so essentially perverted and bad. We were told, too, that American tourists who went to Europe and spent money there which they ought to have squandered at home were not friends of their country, and that they did us a particularly hostile act when they brought clothing, statuary, or diamond rings back with them from foreign parts. A season of high prices was a real heaven, and wars and fires were good things because they destroyed property that would have to be replaced and this would create that demand which reacting on supply would increase prices. To say that an article was cheap was to say that the political party in power was no longer worthy of public confidence. It was related that each government could make its people so rich, and the idea was thought to have been traced down from Henry C. Carey, that the rest of the world could be safely disregarded altogether. It was accepted as a fact that we would sell our wheat and cotton to England, but this we did simply because England wanted them and came here after them (this was very literally true, for we had no ships). We could cut off Britain's bread supply any time we chose. Think of that; and the Irish Fenians who flourished among us never failed to rub that into England every four years and sometimes at the two-year intervals.

"Seriously, who believes any of this stuff nowadays? It is a sign that this part of the world is growing better when ridiculous things of that sort are not said even in the heat of election. Protection in America is being put on a scientific basis. The theories are being straightened out until our protection is not so very different from the same thing in Europe. That may be an unpleasant thought for the ultra-patriotic, but it is a fact nevertheless. It is understood that protection is a part of a great system by which organized society, acting through the state, aims to develop the public economy, increase the productive capacity of the people, and augment the natural wealth. To do this public support to technical and commercial schools, a definite policy respecting the canals and railways, shipping communication on the high seas, and many another subject, are as essential as a protective tariff. Protection will not give us good or permanent gain if there be no knowledge and force among the people so that they can avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them to press in to occupy the market. If they still halt, complain about not being able to produce cheaply enough or well enough to sell their goods, and show no signs of learning how, we would despair of the national future. We then might as well admit that we are no better than Turks. The protectionist is not reckoning with such popular impotency and stupidity. He believes in his fellow man and wants to give him a helping hand. He does not care what effect it has on England or Ireland. He is not sure that a protective tariff in and of itself will increase the wages of the workmen. He is even inclined to think that less wages and profits would do well enough for every man, if it were cheaper to live and there were not such extravagant demands upon every person from all sides—this without being a Socialist. He is certain that 'a cheap coat' does not necessarily make 'a cheap man,' but the cheaper the coat the better it will be for the wearer. That is what we are all trying to do, improve our processes, increase our effective working power, which means, if you please, to make things cheaper. Protection, in a word, is good, not for what it is doing to-day, but for what we expect it to do after a while, as a result of our consistently pursuing this policy. There are sure to be permanent gains in the end. Some of them we are enjoying now as a reward for right-doing in the past; the future will yield us many more."

The Bankers' Magazine (consolidated with *Rhodes's Journal of Banking*) holds that the war "has merely hastened what otherwise would have been inevitable later on":

"The production of raw material and manufactures in the United States has for several years shown symptoms of having outgrown the home markets practically monopolized by us under a protective tariff, and has been pressing hard for new fields.

"The extremely low prices following the financial crisis of 1893 resulted in an exportation of American manufactures unprecedented in the history of the country. This increase in exportation has opened many new foreign markets, and has given to American manufactures an ardent desire to still further develop foreign trade. It is now seen that the doctrine of the protection of home industries can not be accepted in too narrow a sense. Protection of the producers, manufacturers, and business men of the nation involves a consideration of chances of competition not only in domestic but also in foreign markets. It requires for its proper development into a practical system the increase of tariff protection in some directions and its relaxation in others. The lines of protection laid down at earlier stages of national development have been successively outgrown. The nation has at certain periods found it necessary to enlarge the garments of its policy. Such a period of automatic enlargement had nearly if not quite arrived when war was declared by Spain, and therefore care must be taken not to ascribe to the war results which are in reality due to causes lying much further back and which sooner

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or later would have manifested themselves, even if there had been no war.

"It is a very common fallacy to treat coincident events as cause and effect, particularly when one or the other of these events is calculated to make a great impression on the human imagination. Nothing could be more conspicuous or striking to the imagination of the people of the United States than the Spanish war, with its attendant sequels, the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, the acquisition of Porto Rico, the probable annexation of Cuba and the possible retention of the Philippine Islands.

"The impulse toward the expansion of trade in foreign markets, which was just making itself felt, would no doubt have continually increased, and have affected state policy just as surely if there had a been no war. More properly the demand for an aggressive policy toward Spain was one of the symptoms of the state of unrest and suppressed force which precedes great national changes.

"The territory and population which may be actually acquired by the war are in themselves of comparatively little importance in affording the foreign market which the energy and enterprise of the nation require. The acquisition of this territory, however, gives a valid and convincing reason for a departure from the lines of protection hitherto pursued by the part of the nation which has devoted itself to building up the manufacturing and producing forces of the country from a state of weakness to a condition when the home market is inadequate.

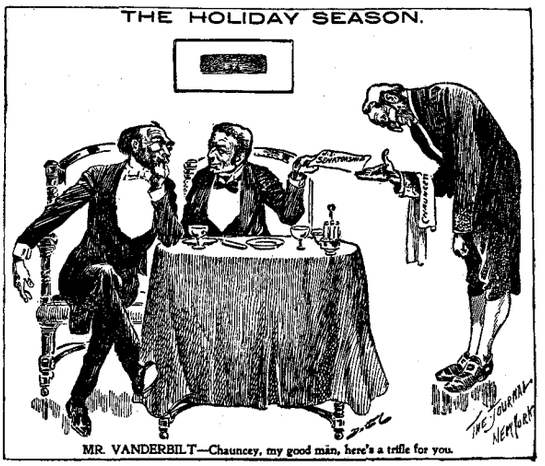
"It is reasonable that these forces should still be suitably supported by state policy, under their new conditions as they were under the old. Without being paternal, a government should pursue a policy that puts no hampers on the industrial and commercial strength of its people.

"In the protection and improvement of the populations of the new territory which may be acquired the United States will find it necessary to adopt methods which will apply equally well to the protection and advancement of the foreign commerce of the nation in all parts of the world.

"It is not unusual to hear trade spoken of as peaceful. All trade, however, implies a contest, even for the possession of domestic markets, and much more for the possession of foreign markets. It requires the strong hand of government to prevent ordinary domestic competition from degenerating into riot and war. All commercial nations engaged in foreign trade recognize the necessity of the maintenance of powerful navies to insure that commerce under the national flag shall be sustained in all its recognized rights. The development of the foreign commerce of the United States requires that this country, like other commercial nations, shall have a powerful navy to maintain these rights. The acquisition of territory that can not be reached by land carriage encourages the development of a navy more rapidly than would otherwise have been the case, and the existence of this navy will render the entrance of American enterprise in foreign markets all over the world more easy.

"It is probable that there would have been expansion of the foreign commerce of the United States if there had been no Spanish war, and that the expansion would have been followed by the development of a state policy, more or less imperial, as it is styled, to sustain it. But without the war great political contests might have been necessary before this new policy could have been inaugurated. The war, in other words, gives an easy introduction to what otherwise would have eventually forced its way to popular recognition, with great political turmoil which might have indirectly cost the country more than the war.

"It is to be anticipated that under present conditions a modification in the general tariff policy of the United States will be gradually brought about, without exposing those who make the changes to charges of inconsistency."



MR. VANDERBILT—Chauncey, my good man, here's a trifle for you.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

DOUBTLESS we have some infant industries that couldn't stand the draft from the open-door policy.—*The News, Detroit.*

STILL AT IT.—"The rough riders have disbanded, haven't they?"
"Yes; all but Kaiser William."—*The Record, Chicago.*

HIS friends say McKinley is very far-sighted in his new policy, but others are of the opinion he's hardly looking beyond 1900.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

ADMIRAL DEWEY has declined to write for a magazine his own story of the battle of Manila. How many kinds of a hero is Admiral Dewey, anyway?—*The News, Baltimore.*

IT might have been better if Great Britain's friendship for the United States were less intense and had been stretched over a longer period of time.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

A DEFINITION.—Professor Wigwag: "What is a savage?"
Willie Winkle: "One who does not possess the benefits of civilization."
Professor Wigwag: "And what is civilization?"
Willie: "The art of concealing the fact that one is a savage."—*The American, Baltimore.*

HIS DEFINITION.—"What are the powers of Europe that the Americans allude to so frequently whenever there is any rumor of war?" inquired the favorite of the harem.
"Those, my dear," answered the Sultan, lazily, after pausing to drink a cup of coffee and light another cigarette, "are merely conversational powers."—*The Star, Washington.*

NEGRO PARODY ON "AMERICA."

At a negro mass-meeting held in the Bethel Methodist Church, Chicago, November 22, "the audience sang with great gusto the following parody on 'America'":

O Country, 'tis of thee
Pledged to fair liberty
For thee we cry:
Land where our fathers came,
Land of our mothers' shame,
Land of our toil and pain,
Must thou too die?

Die in the sense of wrong,
While on our lips the song
Of liberty?
False to thy sacred trust,
False to thy hallowed dust,
False to the true and just
Who died for thee.

Shame on the starry crown!
No black hand tore it down
In days of strife:
But blood of bond and free
Thy black sons gave to thee;
And saved by loyalty
A nation's life.

These black sons have no right
For which thou needst fight,
Thou now dost say.
We hurl the sentence back
From million throats of black.
Pray God thou clear the track,
For Freedom's way.

Shall Justice longer call,
From legislative hall,
To thee in vain?
Where is thy boasted power?
Thine is the waiting hour;
Rise, and no longer cower.
Remove thy stain.

Then shall we sing of thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name we love:
Ours too, this land so bright,
Ours Freedom's holy light,
Protect us by its might,
Just God above.

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LETTERS AND ART.

HAS THE PUBLIC A RIGHT TO "THE WHOLE TRUTH" ABOUT GREAT WRITERS?

THE discovery and republication of one of the five lost Shelleys, the "Original Poems by Victor and Cazire," have aroused discussion beyond the ranks of the bibliophiles. Shelley's own maturer judgment suppressed this little volume, and the critics differ sharply as to Dr. Garnett's discretion in editing and giving to the world what are probably the worst verses that any great poet has written in his boyhood. The editor himself says, in his preface to the reprint: "Fervently as we hoped that a copy might one day be found, we must now hope with equal fervor that no one may ever find another." Literary beginnings, it may be urged, are legitimate material, and have technical value for the student of literature. On the other hand, has any one the right to heap the tomb of a great man with the rubbish of his workshop, which during his life he had taken pains to destroy?

But the question of general interest arising out of this particular instance is: How far has the public a "right" to know "the whole truth," as the saying is, about poets and other great men? "A. T. Q.-C." (Mr. Quiller-Couch) takes up the question in the following manner in *The Speaker* (November 12):

"It seems to me, for example, quite a bold assertion to make, that if by chance I happened on letters or documents which revealed the private life of Shakespeare in a base light, I should destroy them. And yet that is what any man of decent feeling ought to do, keeping the secret to himself and dying with it. In saying this, I assume that the letters or documents would not serve to remove obloquy or serious blame attaching to the memory of some other person. Having assured himself of this, the scrupulous man would reason thus: 'These things are neither mine nor the public's, in so far as they relate to the dead man's private life. But in so far as that dead man has laid me under obligations and I dare to feel toward him as a friend, it is my duty and shall be my privilege to protect his memory.'

"Let us take a second and more difficult case. Suppose that the documents, while slurring Shakespeare's memory, removed or helped to remove a stain which under misapprehension had rested on the memory of another man. We might ask leave to discriminate here. If the injured man be by this time a mere *nominis umbra*, with no living descendants, we might argue that no harm can be done by keeping silence and destroying the papers. But I find it hard to take this view, holding that even a dead man has a lasting right to the reputation he deserved. We may lament that a great man's memory must suffer that justice may be done to a man of little account. But neither his greatness nor our affection gives him the right to injure a fellow creature. The documents ought to be published.

"Case No. Three is difficult too. Suppose that while clearing Shakespeare the documents bring obloquy on a man who has living descendants. In this case our decision should depend on the nature of the obloquy. In almost all circumstances it would (I think) be legitimate and even right to publish. But if the descendants would be seriously injured and if we had cause to think that, foreseeing this, Shakespeare voluntarily accepted the misunderstanding and its consequences, there would, I think, be at least a considerable argument for reticence.

"Case No. Four. Suppose we unearth a packet of Shakespeare's love-letters; and that while exhibiting foibles and on the whole lessening him in our esteem, they do his memory no severe injury. In this—and in the case of all intimate writings—we have first to remember that at the time Shakespeare meant them for no other eye but the recipients, and next to ask ourselves most carefully if, were it possible to hold speech with Shakespeare today, he would give us leave to publish. If I may presume (and one *must* so presume in these matters) to guess the wishes of a great man, I should say that certain letters are holy to great men as well as to small, and that the very greatest men at times unburden their hearts in writings which—however lofty, however pure their passion—they intend to speak to one understanding soul alone, and to be hidden from the rest of men forever. It is not (I protest) a question of helping or hurting Shakespeare's memory. It is a question of what Shakespeare himself would wish; and no time can loosen, to scrupulous minds, the imperativeness of that wish. And this (I think) should be remembered far more carefully than it is by a generation which at least continues to pay lip-service to the doctrine of the soul's immortality.

"Let us turn now from strictly private writings to those which were, when composed, at least presumably intended for publication. Case No. Five. The poet has written in his youth, and actually published, verses which he afterward judges to be contemptible and attempts to destroy off the face of the earth. But a single copy escapes and falls into the hands of an antiquarian. What should the antiquarian do? Well, to ask him to destroy the volume is perhaps to demand too much of human nature. But at least if he love the poet's memory and have cause to feel gratitude toward him, he should be loyal and hide his poor treasure. That seems to me a duty in any case; but when the man's own judgment assures him that the poet was right and the verses are indeed contemptible, there can (I submit) be no two questions about it. I simply can not understand the affection which violates a loved one's wishes without even the excuse of doing honor to the loved one's memory. Duty! To whom? To the seedy crew who 'take an intelligent interest' in the poet? Or to the poet himself, whose face (you know) would flush with intolerable shame to see the sorry volume in any man's hand? Friendship! If this be friendship, then small men may put up thanks that death soon puts an end to friendship for them.

"'But,' says the public in all these cases indiscriminately, 'let us have the whole truth. He was a great man, and we have a right to it.' To this I answer, 'You can not possibly have the whole truth; and if you could, you have not the shadow of a right to it.' 'The whole truth'—my dear sirs, what is the whole truth about any man? And can any other man get at it? You must, if you but ask yourselves, know perfectly well that—happily for each of you—the thing is impossible; and that a portrait composed on any fraction of the truth may be falser than one composed on complete ignorance. But suppose it to be possible. What earthly right have you, when Shakespeare has closed the door, to be prying in at his parlor or his bedroom window? You know what would happen if you were caught doing this to A or B or C. 'But Shakespeare is not A or B or C; Shakespeare belongs to the nation, to the world.' Indeed! Did Shakespeare recognize this to the extent (for instance) of washing himself in public. Really, you exaggerate the world's indelicacy by giving it the lengths to which the members of some Browning societies are prepared to go. Nay, yourself can not be quite so indelicate as your contention implies. Let me test you by a simple *sorites*, instancing one by one the details of a great man's private life into which you claim to poke your nose. At some point I must pay you the compliment to assert—you will be compelled to cry 'Hold!' Let us, pray, have done with this canting phrase 'the whole truth.' There is no question of the whole truth, for there is no possibility of getting at it. But there *is* a question of how far the inquisitiveness of some men may be allowed to go, and how far it will go before other men's sense of decency awakes to the pertinacity and moral obtuseness of the offenders, and substitutes for hints a few stringent and salutary laws."

Are German Authors Theory-Ridden?—Literary "movements," we are told by the editor of *Literature*, which pass like an epidemic from one end of Europe to another, only slightly influence the literary production in England and America. Comparing England and Germany in particular, the writer says:

"Englishmen have never battled much about theories of literature, nor do we quite understand the influence of abstract doctrine upon the creation of imaginative works. German literature is at once more theoretic and more experimental than ours. The ordinary process of composition would seem to be almost reversed; the criticism comes first and the book afterward. An author, that is to say, belongs consciously and conscientiously to a literary school whose position he proposes to vindicate; he holds tenets which he means to enforce; he intends to write up to a general theory and to bring his creations into harmony with it. His own personality becomes thus of less importance than the

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party to which he belongs and the tendency he represents. With us it is different. Our writers have cared little for the feuds of naturalists and Romanticists, by which continental literature has been convulsed. Each has gone his own way, developing his own style, his own methods, his own conceptions, supremely indifferent to the question, which none but foreign readers think of asking, by which of the rival factions he may be claimed as an adherent. A writer like Meredith or Stevenson belongs to both parties and to neither. He is Realist or Romanticist according to the angle from which you choose to look at him; but before everything else he is himself."

REMBRANDT, THE MAN AND THE MASTER.

THE Rembrandt exhibition in Amsterdam, opened while the eyes of the world were still on that little Northern country that had just celebrated the coronation of its girl queen, has now closed its doors and the pictures have gone back to their owners. But the interest thus recentered on the greatest of Dutch masters is still fresh and curious. Altho a number of his masterpieces were not available for the exhibition, those that could be brought together were insured for four million pounds sterling. This gives some idea of the value of a Rembrandt on the financial side.

Mr. William Sharp contributes to *Cosmopolis* (November) a timely and interesting study of the artist and his work. Mr. Sharp would not have us forget the indebtedness of genius to the great formative forces of racial temperament and national character. If we find in Holland to-day a living art which we trace back to Rembrandt, the master-spirit, we must not fail to recognize, behind Rembrandt, the genius of Hals, of Ravesteyn, of Lastman; nor can we ignore, behind these again, the noble burghers who struggled and conquered for liberty; nor the shepherds and fishers who fought unceasingly against men, beasts, and the elements; nor the tameless Northerners who defied omnipotent Rome. "For out of all these did Rembrandt, the most individual and independent of Dutch artists, come." Thus Mr. Sharp regards the individual genius as a development of the national genius, and holds that because Rembrandt is so supremely typical he is strong enough to be also universal.

REMBRANDT LAUGHING.
Fragment from the picture of "Rembrandt and his Wife," painted by himself, and now in the Dresden Museum.

Speaking of the absence of what is commonly understood as beautiful from much of Rembrandt's work, Mr. Sharp suggests the explanation that the only dominant appeal to him in a face was that of the mystery of color, the value of tones, and the indices of character, and he painted only what he saw and knew. Yet Rembrandt's imagination is the greater and not the less because it is so deeply dyed in actuality. This is wonderfully illustrated in his portraits of old men and old women. Never before had there been such tender and reverend portrayal of old age. And it is significant to note that it was through the study of the head and face of an old man that he discovered "that secret of focused light, that excelling power and beauty of light, which at its highest manifestation won for him a supreme place among the artists of Europe." But Rembrandt's absolute supremacy, Mr. Sharp goes on to say, is by common consent in the field of etching. Yet it is here that he has occasionally been most repellent in his disregard for beauty.

An anatomist, a psychologist, and a profound student of human nature, Rembrandt was quick to catch whatever of spiritual life dwelt in the sitter, whatever of spiritual suggestion in the subject. The wonderful use and control of light in his pictures have deeply influenced the work of some of the greatest painters since his day. After an analysis of some individual masterpieces and a reference to his later work in landscape, Mr. Sharp turns to a consideration of the man himself. He says:

"No artist ever made so many portraits of himself—even than those frankly admitted as such, while there are scores of instances wherein Rembrandt Harmensz van Ryn poses as disguised model. The great painter has been taken to task for this, as tho vanity had led him into an egregious display. It is quite clear from what we know of him, both as man and painter, that vanity had little or nothing to do with these multiplications of himself. He had from his youth a passionate interest in character, and the marked changes in his own face could not but strongly appeal to him. Whenever he was without a sitter, he turned to himself, or to his wife Saskia, or to his old mother; three ever near personalities in whom he was ceaselessly interested. Wherever he looked, he could have seen no more striking face than his own, with its massive contours, its dauntless expression, and its large, laughing, keenly observant dark eyes. At all ages, and in divers modes, he portrayed himself, tho as he advanced in years it is noticeable how little the garb or pose mattered to him, but only the living face, the outward expression of the inward self.

"In these portraits we have Rembrandt's personal record, his autobiography. Possibly he painted them with something of the self-consciousness of those writers who oblige posterity with a systematically compiled autobiography; possibly, as has been suggested, he painted them in the belief that a study of himself would lead, for himself and others, to a deeper knowledge than he could otherwise obtain; but most probably he began to portray himself out of a natural and passionate curiosity that was yet more of an impersonal than a personal kind. These—I do not know exactly how many, acknowledged and indirect—are scattered broadcast over Europe. As a series, the accepted portraits

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are of the utmost importance, for not only do they demonstrate the growth and development of the artist as observer, craftsman, colorist, in a word as a master-painter, but they are convincing life-chapters which contemporary and later records can serve only to illustrate. Even the nine pictures at the Amsterdam exhibition afforded a fair purview of the different phases of Rembrandt's life, both as painter and as individual. Therein was to be traced the development his genius underwent, for therein were depicted his several stages of prosperity, happiness, and clouded fortunes; from the youth with dancing eyes and unruffled brow, to the thoughtful man, to the prosperous artist who has 'arrived,' to the *insouciant viveur* who finds life the rarest of the arts, and to the strangely and swiftly aging master whose nature has deepened as he has passed through suffering and adversity, who has lost wife and fortune, but to the end never wavers in stedfast devotion to his work—revealed to us, at the last, in the well-known portrait belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, in the lined, rugged features with hair now white, with tired mouth and furrowed brow, and with strong hands patiently folded, yet still with the same great, clear, bright eyes. The man and his work and his genius are closely wrought. In Rembrandt there was till the day of his death an eager, dauntless, and insatiable spirit of life. In the last painting that left his easel there is the power and promise of assured and unexhausted mastery. And to-day, to this hour, his influence is that of the only 'younger generation' which long prevails—the eternal 'younger generation,' the enduring youth of genius.

"It is characteristic of the man, of the superb artist, of the great and vital persuasive influence, that in the latest portrait which Rembrandt painted of himself, he looks out with the laughing eyes and genial smile of one who, after all, has found life well and the end not ill. It is thus we have the most inspiring as well as the final sense of him, brave, strong, and laughing across the years."

EVOLUTION IN MUSIC.

THE music of Central India, while remarkably rich in rhythm, is incomprehensible from a harmonic point of view to an Occidental musician. Similarly incomprehensible, suggests Dr. Waldtern Pegge, might our modern music have seemed to the masters of the art prior to John Sebastian Bach's day. In line with this thought comes the statement of Mr. W. S. B. Mathews, that music furnishes, and is still furnishing, a most striking instance of evolution. Mr. Mathews sketches at some length the course of musical art from its beginnings among the Egyptians, through its tonal development in ancient Greece and its elaboration in the Netherlands, to the beautiful and complex art of to-day which forms the basis of our symphony concerts, operas, and oratorios. Of the modern subtleties and future possibilities of musical elaboration he writes as follows (*Music*, November):

"Our modern art of music differs from that of the ancient world to a degree which at first glance seems to place it in a wholly different world, having no relation with that of the ancients. . . . The melody is vastly more melodious. In place of the one melody four, eight, ten, or twelve are going at the same time. A dramatic action instead of being repeated to an insignificant tune, stanza after stanza, is richly scored for instruments and voices so that the most astonishing stimulation is given to the imagination of the hearer; then, too, we have harmony and especially tonality; harmony being the art of combining sounds rationally and tonality the art of grouping chords rationally, so that there is a unity and a capacity for rational development. . . . . .

"Having once got itself upon the track of rational tonality, in which every chord bears a certain relation to a tonal-center of gravity called a 'tonic,' and thereby has in it a certain quality of emotional force (as if leading forward toward a longer story, or returning again toward a repose), a wholly new career of elaboration has been begun and has already reached a very complicated development, the essence of which is the temporary disturbance of harmonic repose through arbitrary substitutions of dissonant tones for one or more of consonant tones of the chord supposed to be sounding. Every such substitution has to be corrected or terminated by the appearance of the tone temporarily displaced; but at this moment a new substitution is possible in some other voice, or even in the same voice in the new chord. This principle, which began long before the time of Bach, has reached in Richard Wagner's opera of 'Die Gotterdaemerung,' a development so excessive as for nearly a generation to render that work unpleasing if not incomprehensible. Later experience, however, has educated the ears of the generation until nothing of this kind any longer surprises it, and young children seem to start out in their musical life with a heredity (or at least with an unconscious training of ear) enabling them to receive such like evasions of pure harmonic writing with intelligence and sympathy. In fact, a brilliant genius of the modern school not long ago gave utterance to the sentiment that perhaps the time would come when dissonance would be so well understood that it would no longer require to be resolved."

One thing, at least, is certain, concludes Mr. Mathews: it is that music, the most subjective of the arts, is bound to bring to expression the entire content of the human spirit. But as human nature, he claims, changes its form of consciousness in every generation, so must the art of music continue to develop along a constantly changing line of demand.

MAETERLINCK'S VIEWS ON WISDOM AND DESTINY.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK began some time since to write an essay of about twenty pages on "Wisdom and Destiny." The idea grew upon him and the essay expanded into a book. It is a book difficult to describe. He himself speaks of it as "a few interrupted thoughts that entwine themselves, with more or less system, around two or three subjects." It undertakes to prove nothing, there are none whose mission it is to convince. Morality, conduct, life, are surveyed, as the translator, Alfred Sutro, says in an introduction, "from every point of the compass, but from an eminence always."

Mr. Sutro further informs us that we shall have from Maeterlinck no more plays like "Pelleas et Melisande" or "Aglavaine et Selysette." "Real men and women, real problems and disturbance of life—it is these that absorb him now. His next play will doubtless deal with a psychology more actual, in an atmosphere less romantic; and the old familiar scene of wood, and garden, and palace corridor will be exchanged for the habitual abode of men."

The thought that lies at the root of the philosophy expounded in Maeterlinck's book is that of goodness, happiness, love, supporting each other, intertwined, rewarding each other. "Let us not think virtue will crumble tho God Himself seem unjust. Where could the virtue of man find more everlasting foundation than in the seeming injustice of God?" M. Maeterlinck's philosophy, springing from a poet's world, is essentially religious in its nature. It rejects all the truths that clash with or diminish a serene consciousness of joy, and it seeks to determine all consciousness of tragedy, evil and suffering as secondary and inferior to the consciousness of goodness and confidence, or indulgence and love.

In pursuing his "few interrupted thoughts," M. Maeterlinck speaks interestingly of the relations of the sage to the drama. The sage is his supreme type of man, filled with the single supreme aim toward the good, who moves among men conscious of an immense inner world of love and purifying joy. At his coming worldly strife and sin and tragedy sink abashed. His mere presence paralyzes destiny, and for this reason there exists scarce a drama wherein a true sage appears. We quote from the author on this subject as follows:

"It is only in the passion of Christ, the Phædo, Prometheus, the murder of Orpheus, the sacrifice of Antigone—it is only in these that we find the drama of the sage, the solitary drama of wisdom. But elsewhere it is rarely indeed that tragic poets will

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allow a sage to appear on the scene, tho it be for an instant. They are afraid of a lofty soul; for they know that events are no less afraid, and that a murder committed in the presence of the sage seems quite other than the murder committed in the presence of those whose soul still knows not itself. Had Œdipus possessed the inner refuge that Marcus Aurelius, for instance, had been able to erect in himself—a refuge whereto he could fly at all times—had he only acquired some few of the certitudes open to every thinker—what could destiny then have done? What would she have entrapped in her snares? Would they have contained aught besides the pure light that streams from the lofty soul, as it grows more beautiful still in misfortune?

"But where is the sage in Œdipus? Is it Tiresias? He reads the future, but knows not that goodness and forgiveness are lords of the future. He knows the truth of the gods, but not the truth of mankind. He ignores the wisdom that takes misfortune to her arms and would fain give it of her strength. Truly they who know still know nothing if the strength of love be not theirs; for the true sage is not he who sees, but he who, seeing the farthest, has the deepest love for mankind. He who sees without loving is only straining his eyes in the darkness.

"We are told that the famous tragedies show us the struggle of man against Fate. I believe, on the contrary, that scarcely a drama exists wherein fatality truly does reign. Search as I may, I can not find one which exhibits the hero in conflict with destiny pure and simple. For indeed it is never destiny that he attacks; it is with wisdom he is always at war. Real fatality exists only in certain external disasters—as disease; accident, the sudden death of those we love; but *inner fatality* there is none. Wisdom has will power sufficient to rectify all that does not deal death to the body; it will even at times invade the narrow domain of external fatality. It is true that we must have amassed considerable and patient treasure within us for this will power to find the resources it needs."

Turning to some of Shakespeare's great tragedies, M. Maeterlinck says:

"Where do we find the fatality in 'Hamlet,' 'King Lear,' in 'Macbeth'? Is its throne not erected in the very center of the old king's madness, on the lowest degree of the young prince's imagination, at the very summit of the Thane's morbid cravings? Macbeth we may well pass by; nor need we linger over Cordelia's father, for his absence of consciousness is all too manifest; but Hamlet, Hamlet the thinker—is he wise? Is the elevation sufficient wherefrom he looks down on the crimes of Elsinore? He seems to regard them from the loftiest heights of his intellect; but in the light-clad mountain range of wisdom there are other peaks that tower far above the heights of the intellect—the peaks of goodness and confidence, of indulgence and love. If he could have surveyed the misdeeds of Elsinore from the eminence whence Marcus Aurelius or Fénelon, for instance, had surely surveyed them, what would have resulted then? And, first of all, does it not often happen that a crime which is suddenly conscious of the gaze of a mighter soul will pause, and halt, and at last crawl back to its lair; even as bees cease from labor when a gleam of sunshine steals into the hive? . . . . . .

"Let us imagine a sovereign, all-powerful soul—that of Jesus, in Hamlet's place at Elsinore; would the tragedy then have flown on till it reached the four deaths at the end? Is that conceivable? A crime may be never so skilfully planned—when the eyes of deep wisdom rest on it, it becomes like a trivial show that we offer to very small children at nightfall: some magic-lantern performance, whose tawdry imposture a last gleam of sunshine lays bare. Can you conceive Jesus Christ—nay, any wise man you have happened to meet—in the midst of the unnatural gloom that overhung Elsinore? Is not every action of Hamlet induced by a fanatical impulse, which tells him that duty consists in revenge alone? and does it need superhuman effort to recognize that revenge never can be a duty? I say again that Hamlet thinks much, but that he is by no means wise. He can not conceive where to look for the weak spot in destiny's armor. Lofty thoughts suffice not always to overcome destiny; for against these destiny can oppose thoughts that are loftier still; but what destiny has ever withstood thoughts that are simple and good, thoughts that are tender and loyal? We can triumph over destiny only by doing the very reverse of the evil she fain would have us commit. For no tragedy can be inevitable. At Elsinore there is not a soul but refuses to see, and hence the catastrophe; but a soul that is quick with life will compel those around it to open their eyes. Where was it written that Laertes, Ophelia, Hamlet, Claudius, Gertrude, should die—where, save in Hamlet's pitiful blindness? But was this blindness inevitable? Why speak of destiny when a simple thought had sufficed to arrest all the forces of murder? The empire of destiny is surely sufficiently vast. I acknowledge her might when a wall crashes down on my head, when the storm drives a ship on the rocks, when disease attacks those whom I love; but into man's soul she never will come, uncalled. Hamlet is unhappy because he moves in unnatural darkness; and his ignorance puts the seal upon his unhappiness. We have but to issue commands and fate will obey—there is nothing in the world that will offer such long and patient submission. Horatio, up to the last, could have issued commands; but his master's shadow lay on him, and he lacked the courage to shake himself free. Had there been but one soul courageous enough to cry out the truth, then had the history of Elsinore not been shrouded in tears of hatred and horror."

NOTES.

THE sequel to Mr. J. M. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" is now in process of evolution, and will appear serially in *Scribner's Magazine* in 1900. Its title at present is "The Celebrated Tommy."

A NEW novel from Count Tolstoy is about to appear serially as a supplement to a Russian newspaper. The proceeds from its sale in book-form are to go toward the furtherance of some of the writer's philanthropical schemes.

LOUIS ERNAULT, a French romance writer, is nearly 106 years old, and has written almost as many novels as he has lived years. Ernault was born at Isigny in 1792. He writes steadily, and declares his purpose of bringing out a new novel to commemorate his 106th birthday.

NOT only among the artificers of verse have there been remarkable instances of laborious composition. Buffon wrote his "Epoques de la Nature" eighteen times before he allowed them to appear in print. Gibbon wrote his memoir six times over, and left it a fragment at the last. Almost all of Sismondi's historical works, until his later years, used to be written three times before they were given to the public.

SHAKESPEARE'S birthplace is threatened with a new danger. The peril this time does not menace the whole building, as the practise of burning open coal fires in Anne Hathaway's cottage is said to do, but relates to the walls and ceilings of Shakespeare's cottage, which, even in Washington Irving's day were "covered with names and inscriptions in every language by pilgrims of all nations, ranks, and conditions, from the prince to the peasant." Now the heat from the hot-water pipes is causing the plaster to peel off; the names of Tennyson and Dickens have already disappeared, and it is suggested that the remaining autographs should be encased in glass to save them from the same fate.

A FUND for the relief of the oppressed Doukhobortsi in Russia is now being raised in this country and in England, the fund to be called the Tolstoy Fund. The Doukhobortsi are a Protestant sect whose tenets resemble those of the Quakers, and whose only offense is their refusal from conscientious scruples to serve in the Russian army. For this reason they have been prosecuted by the Government, and repeatedly exiled from one part of the empire to another, until their position in their own country has become intolerable. With much difficulty they have obtained permission to emigrate to foreign lands, and steps have been taken to settle them for a time in the island of Cyprus, with a view to their eventually reaching America. These people are thrifty and industrious farmers, about ten thousand in number. Count Leo Tolstoy urges the raising of funds to aid in this emigration, and the following committee has been formed in this country: William Dean Howells, New York; Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; William Lloyd Garrison, Boston; George Dana Boardman, D.D., Philadelphia; N. O. Nelson, St. Louis; Bolton Hall, New York; Ernest H. Crosby, New York. Contributions in any amount may be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, Esq., treasurer of the committee, Mills Building, New York.

THIS is from the pen of R. K. Risk, in the London *Academy*:

PROTEST OF THE KIPLING-LOG AGAINST THE HARDNESS OF THEIR DAY'S WORK.

Here we sit in a thoughtful row,
Conning the wonderful things you know—
Grades and switches and loco-brakes,
Upper-deck stringers and garboard-strakes,
Roaring scuppers, full furnace-draft;
Thrustblock, cylinder, flawed tailshaft.
We have struggled, in every deed,
Master, thy tale is hard to read.

All your talk we have ever heard
Uttered by bat or beast or bird,
Hide or fin, or scale or feather,
Jabbered at high speed and all together—
Give us that over and over again,
But don't make machinery talk like men.
Yea, by our aching heads we plead,
Master, these tales are hard to read.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF MUSIC.

THAT music produces certain effects on the human organism has long been recognized. It has even been proposed recently to utilize these in the treatment of nervous disease. The fundamental facts that underlie this relation between music and physiological conditions are treated by M. Laverune in an article in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 9), the greater part of which we translate below:

"Every emotion is the correlative of a special physical state. Joy, sorrow, anger, fear, show themselves by characteristic attitudes and expressions. When we produce these attitudes in the subject, when we cause him to imitate these expressions, we can easily rouse in him the corresponding ideas. This is a common experiment in hypnotism, but it is often possible to carry it out even in the waking state, especially with children and impressionable people.

"Certain physical agents modify our mental states, because they impress the organism in a determinate direction. The pulse beats more slowly in darkness than in bright light, and in darkness man is more inclined to sadness; there is a connection between these two facts, for sadness, among its physical conditions, means the retardation of the pulse and an enfeebling of all the voluntary muscles. Every paralyzing impression will have a tendency to cause sadness, and on the contrary every force arousing action should give an impulse toward joy.

"The observation of the physiologic effects of music supports this theory. Before explaining them theoretically we knew how to make use of them. Thus laborers, to stimulate and coordinate their movements, have recourse to singing; this kind of music sustained the ancient Egyptians in their fatigue and their labor, their motions being regulated by measure and rhythm. The water-carriers and boatmen of the Nile, says Fétis, have preserved their traditional songs, and an intelligent and conscientious observer, Villobeau, does not hesitate to trace these back to remote antiquity. 'By this means' (the rhythmic song), says he, 'they regulate their movements so well in the most strenuous labor requiring the harmony of united efforts that two of them will often succeed in doing with astonishing ease what could not be accomplished without much trouble by four of another nation who did not know how to time their movements with the same precision. Whether they are carrying burdens or doing some other hard work in which they are obliged to unite the efforts of several, and which require both skill and united movement, they never fail to sing together or alternately in cadence, in order that each may act at the same moment uniformly, and thus best aid all the others.'

"Fétis, who quotes these lines, adds that, when we examine the enormous works accomplished by the ancient Egyptians, and the huge masses that they hewed from the quarries and transported to great distances, at a time when physical and mechanical science had not reached the developments that they have now attained, we are at liberty to think that the power of rhythmic song, acting on crowds of slaves, must have had a great share in the realization of these marvels of patience and will. He cites several of these traditional chants, preserved from age to age, which are full of interest for students of ancient Egyptian music. . . . . .

"In other circumstances, music acts more directly on the intellect by putting into play, by means of various associations, an emotional memory.

"Rambosson, in a very well-known work, brings out the difference between these two kinds of music very clearly.

"Let us take the two extremes. Here, for instance, is a regiment led by a band playing a simple march; every one is roused by it; even the children unconsciously mark the time; the passers-by fall into step instinctively, and many are drawn to follow the troops.

"Evidently this kind of music acts specially on the locomotor nerves and on that part of the mind that comprehends number and measure.

"Now turn to a social gathering sitting silently in the rooms of a musician; the melodies of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, or some other great master are being played. The prelude, like the stroke of a magic wand, affects every one; emotion rises, and soon tears, kept back with difficulty, shine in all eyes and betray the deep feelings that have taken possession of all the assemblage.

"Evidently this kind of music acts specially on the feelings and the nerves of sensibility.

"He reaches the following conclusions:

"1. There is a kind of music that acts specially on the mind and the motor nerves.

"2. There is a kind of music that acts specially on the nerves of sensibility and the feelings.

"3. There is a kind of music that acts at once on the motor and sensitive nerves, on the intellect, and on the feelings; in general, this is what usually takes place.

"4. But between the kind of music that acts principally on the intellect and on the motor nerves, and that which acts chiefly on the feelings and the nerves of sensation, there are an infinity of degrees.

"It has been proposed recently to utilize the properties of music in the treatment of nervous maladies.

"Except in some isolated cases, the question has made no great progress, and there are great difficulties in carrying it out practically. It would be possible, by a melody appropriate to each morbid state, to bring about a momentary modification of the course of ideas. But these would be merely temporary modifications that would not strike to the root of the malady and act upon the physical alteration of the organs that lie at its foundation. This result of experiment is the reason why music has not taken a prominent place in therapeutics."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.

RETURNS from observatories in various parts of the United States show that the passage of the earth through the "Leonid" swarm of meteors on November 15 did not give rise to any remarkable display, indicating that the portion of the swarm traversed this year was comparatively thin. As the swarm or trail will be several years in passing the spot where the earth crosses its orbit, we shall have several more opportunities to see its effects, and the probabilities are that in one or more years there will be a brilliant November display. The following summary of the chief results of this year's observations is from *The Scientific American*, November 26:

"In the last Leonid shower in 1866, 8,000 meteors were counted at one observation-station, but the shower of 1866 did not compare with the one in 1833, when the number of the meteors made some people think the world was coming to an end. Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton University, observing with an assistant, reports that he saw 100 Leonid meteors on the morning of November 15 [1898]. He said: 'My assistant, Mr. Reid, and myself conducted the observations, which were much more successful than I thought they would be. Between the hours of 3:15 o'clock and 5 o'clock we saw about one hundred meteors which were Leonids, that is, they belong to the meteoric swarm that gave the shower. Perhaps one dozen were as bright as first-magnitude stars. The rest were faint and left trains which continued from one to ten seconds. The maximum of the shower was at 3:45 o'clock, at which time there were two or three meteors per minute for about twenty minutes. The radiant point seemed to be in the Sickle of Leo and a little further south and west than in 1866. It was a distinctly meteoric shower, but a very faint one, and augurs well for a good display in 1899.'

"Professor Rees, of Columbia University, saw no Leonids. 'As a matter of fact,' says the professor, 'I saw only two meteors. They came from the direction of Ursa Major, and not from Leo, as had been expected. I watched the sky every hour from sunset to sunrise between the southwest and the west.'

"At the Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis., the shower was also observed. The fore part of the evening the sky was overcast, but about midnight the sky cleared, and in a short space of time, during which they were visible from the observatory, two hundred meteors were seen. Dr. William L. Elkins, of the Yale Observatory, photographed thirty meteors. Six cameras were

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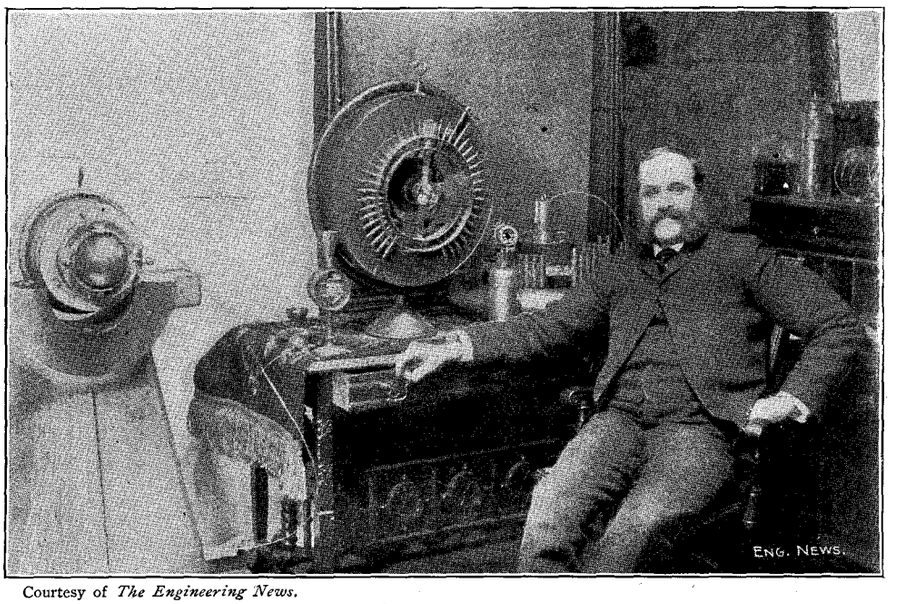
used, two at the observatory, two from the church steeple, and two in one of the suburbs. Professor Prentiss, of Rutgers College, states that while the display of the meteors was not unusual, this scarcity is not regarded by astronomers as a disappointment; furthermore, they are valuable indications of large showers of meteorites for 1899 and 1900."

KEELY AND HIS MOTOR.

THE death in Philadelphia on November 18 of John Worrell Keely ends a curious page in the history of invention, which should not pass unnoticed. Very few scientific men of reputation, it is true, ever believed in Mr. Keely's celebrated motor; but as an intermittent popular sensation it held the field without a rival for many years, and this altho its inventor had never done anything else to give him a standing before the public. The whole phenomenon probably belongs to psychology rather than to physics. We quote from *The American Machinist* (November 24) the following condensed history of the "Keely motor":



Courtesy of *The Engineering News.*

"John Worrell Keely . . . burst into notoriety in 1873 as the alleged discoverer of a new means of power development, by means of which, as he claimed, power in unlimited quantity could be obtained at little or no cost. A company was formed and Keely was supplied with funds to develop the invention. In 1874 he gave exhibitions in his workshop. A committee of the Franklin Institute witnessed some of his experiments, but were permitted to see nothing of the means by which certain results were accomplished. Pipes were burst, weights were lifted apparently by the disintegration of a few drops of water; weights seemed to float in water, to rise and fall at the will of Mr. Keely upon his sounding a chord on a jew's-harp. The shares of the Keely Motor Company mounted rapidly and were dealt in in the principal cities of the Union. Keely from time to time announced new features of his discovery, but never got ready to apply for patents. Dissensions arose between him and the Keely Motor Company. His bills were not paid, and he was practically abandoned by the company.

"About this time a Mrs. Moore, a wealthy lady, formerly of Philadelphia, gave him the means to continue his investigations, and soon after he announced a new discovery, and proposed to abandon the first for the second, which precipitated a lawsuit against him by the original company. In connection with this Keely was committed to prison for contempt of court in refusing to divulge secrets pertaining to his invention. During the next eight or ten years several public experiments were made by Mr. Keely, one in 1887 at Fort Lafayette for the United States Government.

"The principle of the new discovery, so far as announced by Mr. Keely, was based upon an intermolecular vibration of the ether, to which he gave the name 'apergy.' He claimed that there was a perpetual flow of vibrations through space, polar and depolar, or positive and negative, and that it was only necessary to produce a machine which would respond to these vibrations to secure the power. The apparatus which he constructed he claimed to put in harmony with this flow by sounding on some instrument a 'chord of mass,' and for this he used jew's-harps, triangles, mouth-organs, tuning-forks, harps, and other musical instruments.

"About three years ago Mrs. Moore permitted two gentlemen well qualified to express an intelligent opinion to see Mr. Keely's latest experiments and to listen to his explanations. They reported to Mrs. Moore that they saw nothing which could not be explained by well-known physical laws, and that in several instances they had demonstrated that they were so produced. Professor Lascelles-Scott, of London, soon after this spent a month in Philadelphia in association with Mr. Keely, and announced at a Franklin-Institute meeting that Keely had certainly discovered a new force. One of the gentlemen before referred to was asked to visit the laboratory in the presence of the professor and Mrs. Moore, that he might be convinced. He spent the afternoon there and then spent the evening with the professor, on which occasion the professor was enlightened upon some points and left the city within forty-eight hours. He did not return to give a promised second lecture before the Franklin Institute. Mrs. Moore the next day announced in the evening papers that the agreement to furnish Mr. Keely with funds had been abrogated.

"Since then Mr. Keely has been engaged in the construction of an engine which he claimed would develop 60 horse-power, altho in none of his experiments had he ever given any exhibition of operative power by continuously driving anything. It is also stated that complete specifications of the alleged invention to be embodied in applications for patents have been prepared.

"Keely was supplied with sufficient funds to enable him to live comfortably for fifteen years, which is the only actual result accomplished by his performances, which have had throughout all the characteristics of imposture.

"The stockholders of the Keely Motor Company number, it is said, more than three thousand, and the history of the Keely motor up to date is a history of successful imposition upon the credulity of the capitalist without scientific knowledge. We do not believe that any secret of value is buried in Keely's grave, or that the world would have been practically richer if he could have gone on indefinitely in the course which he had followed since he first attracted the attention of the public."

The attitude of the writer of the foregoing is that of the scientific world in general. On the other hand, the author of a notice in *Engineering News* (November 24), from which paper also our picture is taken, is inclined to be a little more generous. He says:

"In the minds of the general public . . . the 'Keely motor' has been held to be a gigantic fraud, notable chiefly for its long life. Keely's name will undoubtedly go down to history as that of the greatest pseudo-scientific humbug of the nineteenth century. Whether this verdict is a just or an unjust one, the death of the inventor leaves as an unsolved riddle. It is true, on the one hand, that Keely never, so far as we know, with one possible

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exception, submitted all the apparatus by which he performed an experiment to such a thorough examination in detail by competent experts, simultaneously with the experiment, as would remove the last possibilities of doubt as to its absolute genuineness and the entire absence of fraud. It is true, on the other hand, that those who witnessed his experiments, and who were competent to judge of them, were almost invariably completely nonplussed and unable to explain the things they saw according to ordinary physical laws. If Mr. Keely performed his experiments by fraudulent means, he was certainly one of the most clever and ingenious mechanics and electricians who ever lived. If he was a genuine discoverer, he lost the fame that might have been his by his eccentric insistence on secrecy, and refusal to submit to investigation. We can, perhaps, sum up the whole matter by saying that Keely's experiments and methods generally had most of the earmarks of a fraud; but it confounded the ablest men who examined his work to tell how it could possibly be accomplished by fraudulent means."

As an example of Keely's extravagant promises, *Electricity* (November 23) quotes the following, made in 1875:

"'I propose in about six months to run a train of thirty cars from Philadelphia to New York at the rate of a mile a minute with one small engine, and I will draw all the power out of as much water as you can hold in the palm of your hand. A bucket of water contains enough of this vapor to produce a power sufficient to move the world out of its course. An ordinary steamship can be run so fast with it that it would be split in two.'"

The same journal goes on to say:

"In spite of Mr. Keely's wonderful predictions, however, the motor never got beyond what might be termed the experimental stage. Exhibitions were occasionally given of its working in his laboratory before engineers and scientists, who endeavored in every possible way to solve the problem of its working, but without avail. Some of those who looked into the matter thought the propelling force was compressed air cleverly arranged to pass through minute tubes resembling in outward appearance wires, but as the motor was never allowed to be taken apart for inspection, these surmises could never be verified. It came generally to be believed, however, after thousands of dollars had been spent by outside parties interested in an endeavor to perfect the motor for practical use, that the machine was a humbug so arranged as to operate by some one of the well-known forces of nature, and the fact that the motor was never put to practical use altho backed by moneyed men would seem to bear out this belief. In any case the inventor of the Keely motor was undoubtedly an extremely clever man, and managed to derive, so it is alleged, a good living from the enterprise. If the carefully guarded secret of the operation of this machine was kept by the inventor to the last, little more will probably be heard of this Keely mystery, which has from time to time been exciting the curiosity of two continents during the past twenty-five years."

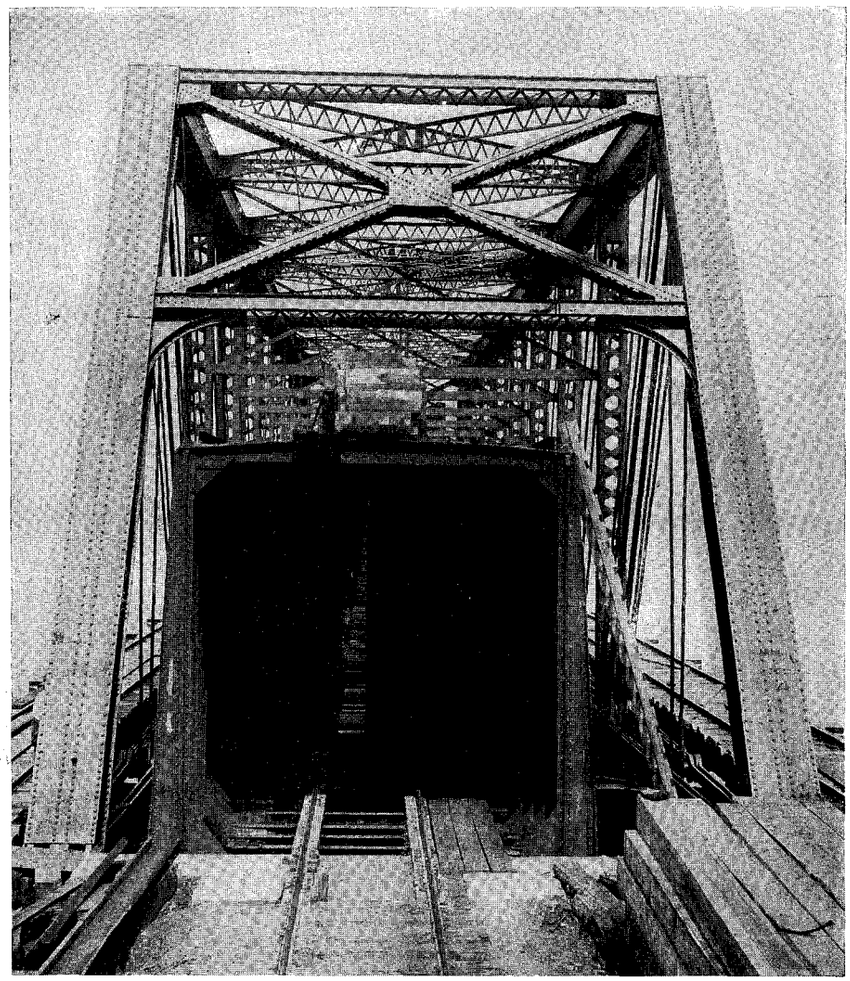
We close with a paragraph from *The Railroad Gazette*, which again gives the popular estimate:

"Keely was a circus performer with a 'gift of the gab' and an air of conviction, and the intuitions of a born bunco-steerer. In all the twenty-three or twenty-four years that he worked his slick game he has never, in explanation of his 'motor,' written or uttered an English sentence that we have seen. He has put into print a great many English words with which we are all familiar, and a few words of a jargon invented by himself; but in the combinations in which he used them these words had no meaning whatever. No living man can remember the sense or meaning of any sentence of Keely's concerning the physics of his discovery, for the sufficient reason that he never wrote a sentence that had any sense or meaning, or into which he intended to put sense or meaning. All of this has been apparent for twenty years or more; and yet there are still left in the world people who take Keely seriously."

THE PASSING OF THE VICTORIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.

THE Victoria tubular bridge at Montreal, which, when it was built, was regarded as the greatest bridge in the world, has been replaced by a modern truss bridge, to be known as the "Victoria Jubilee Bridge." The old bridge carried only one railway track, while the new has two, besides roadways. The change has been made without interrupting the running of trains. *The Scientific American* (November 26) remarks, in a comparison of the old bridge with the new:

"The illustration . . . showing the old within the new structure forms an admirable object-lesson in the progress of bridge construction during the past fifty years. The square tubes of solid plate iron represented the accepted theories of construction in the forties and fifties, just as the open, skeleton-like, pin-connected trusses of the new bridge embody the latest ideas of long-span structures at the close of the century. The change from the one style to the other has been very gradual. It has been brought about partly as the result of a clearer apprehension



VICTORIA JUBILEE BRIDGE—END VIEW, SHOWING PIN-CONNECTED STRUCTURE ERECTED AROUND THE OLD TUBULAR BRIDGE.

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of the principles which govern the strains in engineering structures, and it is partly due to the improvement which has taken place in the materials of construction.

"In early days the strength of materials had not been determined with the accuracy which marks the modern testing laboratory, nor did they possess that uniform quality which we now look for in the product of our rolling-mills. There was a certain measure of distrust inseparable from work which, for want of precedent, was frequently of an experimental character.

"The simple wooden beam thrown across a creek is the simplest form of the bridge, and the earliest attempts at building iron bridges, of the beam as distinguished from the arch construction, show a reluctance to depart from the solidity of the prototype. The tubes of the Menai and Montreal bridges were simply hollow beams, and as such contained an excess of material above that which would be necessary to provide the same degree of strength in a bridge of modern construction. . . . . .

"The web systems, which in the tubes are solid plating, have given way first to the 'lattice' web, composed of multitudinous intersecting bars, then to the 'double-intersection' web, in which rectangular posts for compression and flat-eye bars for tension made their appearance, and these have been replaced in turn by the modern 'single-intersection' system, in which the last ambiguity as to the strains is removed and the construction is greatly simplified. In place of the single solid plate top and bottom chords, we have each web system associated with its own separate chords—a latticed rectangular construction being used for the top chord, which is, of course, in compression, and flat-eye bars for the bottom chord. The moving loads are carried by a system of longitudinal stringers and transverse floor beams, the latter being carried at the panel points.

"The modern pin-connected truss bridge is, perhaps, the most perfectly scientific structure in the engineering world. The static stresses to which it is subjected under given conditions of loading are known to within a few score pounds, and not a pound of material is put into it that can be called superfluous."

Some Great Explosions.—"Among the many accidents which are on record," says Prof. Charles E. Munroe in *Cassier's Magazine*, December, "one of the most notable is that of the explosion of 55 tons of blasting gelatin which was being unloaded from a railway train at Braamfontein, 300 yards west of Johannesburg, in South Africa, on February 19, 1896, and which was exploded by an end-on collision. The result of the explosion of this enormous quantity of one of the most powerful explosives used was to produce a crater 300 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 30 feet deep in soft ground; or, taking a cubic foot of earth as weighing 100 pounds, the superficial explosion of this 55 tons of explosive gelatin excavated about 30,000 tons of soft earth. Besides this, there was a total destruction of all buildings within a radius of 330 yards, while from that distance to 660 yards all the buildings were shattered, and the roofs were battered in up to about 1,000 yards; but all these buildings were built chiefly of corrugated iron and mud, and therefore were of a most unsubstantial character. On the other hand, we have in the United States the blowing up of the Hudson River Palisades at Fort Lee in 1893, when the explosion of 2 tons of dynamite, placed in a chamber in the rock, brought down 100,000 tons of rock; the blasting at the Dinorwic quarries, Lamberis, in the same year, when 2½ tons of gelatin-dynamite, placed in chambers in the dike, overthrew 180,000 tons of rock; and the destruction of the famous Talcen Mawr in 1895, when 7 tons of powder, poured into two shafts, dislodged a mass of rock computed to weigh from 125,000 to 200,000 tons. From this we find that the dynamite on the interior at Fort Lee was over forty times as efficient as the explosive gelatin on the surface at Johannesburg, while the powder at Talcen Mawr was over forty-two times as efficient. It is, hence, not surprising that the superficial explosion of the 300-pound charges of gun-cotton thrown by the *Vesuvius's* guns at Santiago during the late war between the United States and Spain produced no serious structural damage, and simply harrassed the enemy by their frightful reports, which occurred at infrequent intervals and unexpected times."

Long Heads and Thick Heads.—In an article on "Selection in Man," contributed by Dr. Beddoe to *Science Progress*, November, a curious light is thrown on the way in which the race is influenced by emigration and by intermarriage between communities. "Roughly," the author tells us, to quote an abstract in *The Hospital*, "the inhabitants of Europe may be divided into long heads and broad heads—thick heads, if one likes so to call them. This division is one which any one can verify, it is a mere matter of measurement, and of the relation between head-length and head-breadth. The interest of the fact, however, lies in this, that these two types of head are associated with two distinct types of man, distinct in their intellects, their tendencies, and their ambitions. The long heads are the salt of the earth; the stirring, active, ambitious, independent, courageous, locomotive element of mankind; and 'it appears to be this character, which is connoted by that projection of the occiput, which is more common to the inhabitants of these islands than in those of almost any other country.' The broad head, on the other hand, 'is frugal, laborious, or at least economical, remarkably prudent, and, tho not cowardly, not warlike. His intelligence is usually mediocre, and he works out patiently his limited ideals.' The adventurers, those who are not content to pass their lives as they were born, who do not seek their wives in their own village, and finally who emigrate and crowd into the towns, are the long heads. Thus it is not the whole of the country population which gravitates toward the towns. It is on the long heads that the attractions of city life chiefly tell, so that an over-large proportion of the broad heads is always left to stagnate in the country. Nevertheless, altho most of the great things in the world have been done by the long head, both he and his progeny is very apt to perish. 'How few descendants can be found of great soldiers, travelers, discoverers, inventors, poets! The higher and more enlightened classes in communities, the producers and assimilators of new ideas, have repeatedly in the course of history been swept away or decimated, while the proletariat survive.'"

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

STUTTERING.—"Liebmann maintains that stuttering consists in a rushing together of the consonants," says *Der Kinder-Arzt*, as translated in *The Medical Record*, November 19, "and consequently his method of treatment has for its object the teaching of the relative significance of the vowel and consonant sounds. The patient is made to speak sentences with prolonged vowels and short consonants, so that even at the first lesson many sentences are spoken easily and fluently. The psychic effect is soon apparent, the patient regaining confidence in his ability to speak plainly, and the result is excellent in a very short time. This method can also be employed with young children. Stuttering may be caused by the infectious diseases, injury to the head, imitation of other children, or it may be due to heredity. Its more frequent occurrence in males than in females is to be explained by the greater motility of all the voluntary muscles in women than in men, the tongue included."

"A PHYSICIAN of Gannat, Dr. Sahut," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "has had occasion to observe a new so-called 'Paris-pointed' nail that had remained for several days in the gastro-intestinal tube of a child, and he has shown that the digestive juices acted on the smaller parts of the foreign body so as to cause the edges and the point to disappear, and that the brilliant metallic surface was replaced by a brownish tint. This demonstration will explain the methods used in Italy to make 'antique' medals supposed to date from the most ancient times. The people who make a living by this industry, it is said, are accustomed to cause large birds, such as peacocks, to swallow coarsely counterfeited coins of Tiberius or Caligula. After some time the birds excrete the coins, which have acquired a more or less perfect 'patina.' If the time has been too short, the coin is sent on another gastro-intestinal trip, and this is kept up until the piece has acquired a look that permits of no possible doubt of its authenticity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"SOME years ago," says *The Scientific American Supplement*, "Branly demonstrated before the French Academy that carefully cleaned disks of certain metals, when pressed upon a polished steel plate, offered a remarkable resistance to the passage of an electric current. Such metals were iron, aluminum, bismuth, lead; while copper, tin, brass, silver, of which the electrician makes habitual use, did not show any resistance to speak of. He has now repeated the experiments, piling upon one another many metal disks all over the same metal, and supported by a central rod which passes loosely through them. Some very curious observations have been made. With some metals, *e.g.*, zinc, it made no difference whatever, or only a very slight difference, whether the 45 disks were very gently laid upon one another or whether they were dropped upon one another. With other metals, aluminum for instance, the resistance was in the first case 1.5 ohms; in the second, 40 ohms. When the same pile was built up again the next day, the tests gave resistance of 2.2 and 2.16 ohms. This latter resistance decreased slowly to 86 ohms within twenty-four hours, but the spark discharge of a radiator striking the pile at once reduced it to 0.5 ohm. Similar observations were made with iron and bismuth, and also with piles built up of alternating metal. One fancies that the air layer on the metal and oxidation must have something to do with the phenomena; but Branly himself says that the suggestion of imperfect contacts offers no real explanation."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION IN INDIA.

VAMADÉO SHASTRÉ draws a parallel between the religious condition in India at the present time and that which prevailed in Western Asia sixteen centuries ago, when the latter section of the world was under the supreme dominion of the Roman state, but not yet under that of the Catholic church. India has to-day the same sort of incoherent, immoral, and irrational paganism that Western Asia had then, and the same sort of doubt-provoking philosophies that stir up no emotion and take no hold of the multitude. But in Western Asia this immoral paganism and these inept philosophies were confronted by a well-disciplined, fearless church militant, with all the momentum of a cause for which men might fight and die. And at this point the analogy fails; for there is no such force confronting the paganism and theosophy of India. Mr. Shastré continues as follows (in *The Fortnightly Review*, November):

"Our whole country is within the realm of a powerful empire, governing impartially by codes which embody the customary gentile laws, and sedulously abstaining from interference with religion, so long as religion does not meddle with politics. The masses have preserved their immemorial polytheism; they worship innumerable gods directly by prayer and sacrifice; the middle class adores the great gods of the Hindu pantheon as the signs and figures of ubiquitous divinity. The superior minds among the sacred castes and the students of orthodox Hinduism are still engaged in discussing the same problems, the same difficulties, the same metaphysical solutions, as those which were current in Antioch, Ephesus, and Alexandria some sixteen centuries ago. We are still outside the pale of Islam and Christianity; we can not accept religion within a ring fence; we are still professors of the divine science, searching incessantly for the knowledge of the Supreme Being, One without a Second. We admit, provisionally, the conventional world of appearances; we quarrel with no form of worship, with no miracles, with no sacred history; we recognize the moral significance and disciplinary influence of faith in authoritative creeds. But we are nevertheless incapable, intellectually, of understanding how such things can be conceived as imposing finality, how spirit can be brought into relation with matter, and how the persistence of evil is to be explained; and these problems are debated, not as mere subjects for academical inquiry, but as the necessary foundations of satisfactory religious convictions."

In short, we are further told, while the real basis of religion among all Western civilizations has become no longer metaphysical, but moral, among the Hindus all rules and codes become submerged in a vague fluctuating intellectualism. For them salvation comes not by the casting out of sin, but by emerging out of ignorance. Moreover, the schools of Hinduism are as various as were the gnostic heresies in the early church, so that the spectacle of India to-day is that of "an immense and intelligent society much given to dreamy meditation over insoluble problems, and practically unanimous in rejecting any solution that stops short of Pantheism."

Mr. Shastré considers at some length the advantages and disadvantages of a dogmatic and systematic religion such as England (his article is addressed to the English) has, and concludes that, on the whole, the advantages probably counterbalance the drawbacks. Nevertheless, he does not see that this fact nor the fact that England holds dominion in India is likely to give any aid to India in the way of securing religious unity; for the government is and must remain neutral in India on the subject of religion. Nevertheless, despite this neutrality, Mr. Shastré warns the English that they can not afford to be mere unconcerned spectators of the scenes enacting in India, and he goes on to point out certain indications of the tendency of Brahmanical revival toward political revolt.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

THE number of native Christians in China has been roughly estimated to be about seventy thousand, with rapidly augmented ranks. In view of recent political developments in that country the missionary outlook there becomes a matter of timely interest. On this subject we quote briefly from some communications to *The Record of Christian Work* from men who speak with authority. The Rev. Judson Smith, D.D., secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, after speaking of the mission-schools and the increasing interest manifested by the natives, continues:

"The state of the mission-churches in China is also most cheering. Not only are they increasing in numbers, but in ability and disposition to help themselves. In not a few of these churches the pastors receive their entire support from the congregations to which they minister, and the movement in this direction is gathering momentum with every year and every month.

"The new respect for foreign nations and for foreign arts and sciences, which is widespread in China, is incidentally favoring the missionary work in a marked degree. The imperial Government and the provincial government are favoring the foreign missionary, affording him protection and requiring the people to keep the peace, not because they love the work or those who represent it, but because the circumstances demand it. The late disturbances at Peking, which imply the triumph for the time of the party of reaction, and which seem to threaten new outbreaks in different parts of the empire, must be viewed as temporary and as by no means indicating the permanent set of feeling and action. Veteran missionaries, like Dr. Muirhead and Dr. Edkins at Shanghai, express the opinion, without hesitation, that this is a time of marvelous opportunity for missionary work everywhere in China."

Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, thinks that even the collapse of the revolutionary program of reform, which had apparently met the approval of the Emperor, was not entirely a misfortune, because the movement which it checked was premature. He says:

"It would be unwise accordingly for the friends of missions to look for catastrophic conditions in China. It is undesirable that such should come. It will be better for missions that China shall move slowly and that the spiritual motives drawing men into the church shall not be confused, as they were in Japan, with political, economic, educational, and diplomatic conceptions of Christianity. In the absence of any cataclysmic avalanche there will still be, in the slow onward movement of the Chinese, all that the missionary movement can take care of. In every part of the empire open doors invite entrance more earnestly, and closed doors swing slowly ajar. Especially in South China, least afraid of the West because best acquainted with it, baptisms by the score are reported where a few years ago missionaries rejoiced at conversions one by one."

Rev. A. B. Leonard, D.D., secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, thinks that altho China more than any other nation obstructs the progress of Christian civilization in the far East, to-day the outlook for Christianity in that land is brighter than ever before. "Success," he writes, "can be limited only by inadequate agencies; and the first quarter of the twentieth century should witness the evangelization of China on a tremendous scale."

Emperor William's Rebuke to Missionaries.—According to press reports the Emperor of Germany gave a number of pastors whom he met during his visit in Jerusalem "a good scolding" for the alleged lack of spirituality in their preaching and their insistence upon the non-essentials in religion to the neglect of more important and vital matters. Among other things, he is reported to have said:

"During my visit to the holy places and to the Protestant and Catholic institutions of Palestine, I met with one disappointment

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after another. Here, in the Church of the Nativity, which ought to serve as an example of pious charity and pure Christian life, I meet the very reverse of charity and Christianity.

"I am not surprised that Christianity remains unpopular in the Orient, and that Mohammedanism, with its fallacious teachings, still holds sway. How can it be otherwise, when you clergymen are everlastingly quarreling over dogmatic questions, neglecting to teach true Christian charity and a pure life in emulation of Jesus Christ?

"I admonish every one of you to repent of your life of callous indifference and cold, formal worship. Leave the ways of the old church and enter at once upon the higher and broader principles of the new Christianity, which seeks to live as much as possible in the spirit of the Gospel. I warn you that unless you do this you will exert but little influence on the Mohammedans, and you will blight the hopes of your brethren who have sent you here as missionaries."

In editorial comment on these utterances *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia) says:

"Here is a king who knows what is the chief business of a Christian ministry, and who tells it plainly. It would be well if the Kaiser were to deliver a similar rebuke to the quarrelsome dogmatizers in Germany, where it is quite as much needed as among the Lutheran missionaries in Palestine and other dominions of the Sultan. By their dogmatic intolerance and quarrels about speculative non-essentials, they distract the church, alienate the people from Christianity, and thus enable the Romanists and Socialists to grow in numbers and in power from year to year. The Kaiser's lecture would not be out of place if addressed to some similar Lutheran dogmatizers in this country, and for a similar reason."

DR. RYLANCE'S PLEA FOR FREEDOM IN BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION.

THE Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, the late rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church (New York) has published in book-form a half-dozen of essays, under the title of "Christian Rationalism," in which he makes a vigorous plea for the rights of scholarship in the interpretation of the Bible. He begins with the proposition that men shall be suffered to think freely and freely to assert the conclusions they may reach concerning religion. He has no fear of intellectual anarchy as a result, much less the destruction of all faith in the foundation facts and doctrine of Christ's Gospel. In such a case faith in the essential things taught and enjoined by Jesus and His disciples would be much stronger, because freer and more intelligent. Take away all dictatorial authority affecting religious beliefs, and all the evidence upon which these beliefs profess to rest would remain to us, begetting conviction in all men capable of appreciating the evidence and leading to a general convergence of opinions and feelings sufficient to satisfy all reasonable requirements as to a "unity of the faith." Authority has very much less to do with inspiring faith than those men think who dwell so appealingly on the virtues of authority.

Dr. Rylance says that what is greatly to be feared in the present unsettled condition of the public mind touching matters of a religious nature is such a preaching and teaching of authority as may spread the suspicion abroad that the faith of the Christian world rests on nothing deeper than authority, or that at the touch of free thought all the creeds of Christendom would melt into mist. The faith of those men who so persistently hold to authority, when analyzed, is found to have no better basis than the faith of the free-thinker. Therefore men should be permitted to think freely and know the mind of God as best they can, whether it is written in books or on rocks or in the constitution and intuitions of the human soul; and the sooner our religious guides begin to suffer such seeking to go on without hindrance, the better it will be for the cause they represent.

The free-thinker should be given to understand that there are but few vitalizing and essential things in Christianity absolutely necessary to be taken on faith, and these should never be confused with the many difficult and perplexing problems in theology which bewilder men of independent temperament and cause them to make a general denial of Christianity. The church is chiefly responsible for the infidels. The superstitions and impostures of the Romish church have begotten such men as Voltaire, while Protestant preachers have been doing the same thing in their assertions that every syllable of the Bible is "inspired," and all *equally* inspired, and therefore of divine and unvarying and everlasting authority. We have simply to open the Bible and take whatever we find there, and esteem it divine. There are the story of the apple and the serpent, of the woman turned to a pillar of salt, the account of the wholesale slaughter of the Canaanites and the treacherous murder of Sisera, the legend of Jonah and the whale; and the Free-Thinker takes all these and turns them as weapons on the preacher. And it is all because authority does not discriminate, does not sift the chaff of the book from the wheat.

In his essay on "Reason versus Faith" the author points to the fact that all the Christian libraries are filled with works, the product of reason, which authority demands that we accept without the exercise of our own reason. We are asked to take all these *credenda* of the churches and sects, which warring minds have produced out of their own reason, as divine truth. He protests that the claims of reason on man are first and fundamental. "You may philosophize," said Aristotle, "and if any man say you must not philosophize, yet in saying that he doth philosophize." "You reason when you deny reason or even deem reasoning sinful."

But saying this does not imply that there should be any war between reason and faith. There has been war on account of the unbecoming conduct of the extreme disciples of each, and thousands of men on the one hand have become rank agnostics and thousands on the other hand have gone over to the church of Rome, with its passion for "pilgrimages" and "relics," to the shame of all the boasted progress of the centuries. We need not become blasphemers in the name of Reason nor cowards in the name of Faith.

But faith is as indispensable as reason even in the ordinary affairs of life. Every one recognizes its indispensableness in common things; but when it comes to the higher truths of religion, how prone are men to fall out over it! This is because authority seeks to limit reason in the domain of the sacred and the supernatural, and the skeptic is equally determined here to limit faith. But there is no defining the line of demarcation between the two. They meet and mingle and are constantly balancing and adjusting themselves. The only limit that can be set upon our belief is that no statement or inference can be accepted as reliable which is a manifest contradiction to any well-authenticated principle or law bearing upon the matter submitted for belief. There should never be discord between the two. Neither has any place in the life here or in the aspiration to the higher life hereafter without the other.

Dr. Rylance attacks with much vigor the doctrine of the inspiration of the entire Scriptures. He dismisses the so-called verbal inspiration of the Bible with the remark that if such were the fact (which he denies) the many translations and verbal changes would have long since destroyed such inspiration. But he is surprised how many people of good intelligence otherwise hold to such an absurdity. And the alleged *equal* inspiration of every part of the Scripture is just as absurd, and such belief is still responsible for much of the crime and injustice of the present day and has done a great deal to discredit Christianity. There are times, says Dr. Rylance, when certain men have been inspired; but such times are confined to no particular epoch of history, to no particular age. At certain moments of their lives the

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great sacred writers were inspired, at certain other moments they were not. The orthodox Jew will tell you that men were divinely inspired only during the Old-Testament era. Others will tell you that only Christ's disciples and the early Christian saints were genuinely inspired. As a matter of fact, Sakya-Muni, Marcus Aurelius, Dante, and Shakespeare were inspired just as well as Moses, David, Isaiah, John, and Paul. Indeed, many of the great thoughts that the inspired sacred writers have given us have come to them hot from the minds and hearts of great pagans, philosophers, and poets of every age and race. Whence words like these, are they of heaven or from men?—

"A sacred spirit dwells within us; the observer and guardian of all our evil and good."

"When the intellect is pure as well as the heart, to it the region of the Deity becomes visible."

"God is near you, is with you, is within you."

"Be self-denying, but do not boast of it; keep a watch upon yourself as your own most dangerous enemy. Do not plume yourself upon intellectual knowledge, which in itself is quite valueless, but upon a consistent nobleness. Never relax your efforts, but aim at perfection."

"Bury my body as you please, but do not mourn as if you were burying Socrates. Think of me rather as gone to be with the wise and good; and with God the fountain of all wisdom and goodness."

These voices come to us out of the old heathen world; but judging them from their spirit and contents, they are as worthy to be counted divine as some of the sayings to be found in the book of Canticles. Some of the finest things in Paul's Epistles are taken from pagan writers. "Evil communications corrupt good manners," found in his First Epistle to the Corinthians, he takes from Meander.

Dr. Rylance points to a danger to-day that he fears is menacing the reputation of Christ's religion. There is in the religious world a *credenda* for the esoteric few and a *credenda* for the esoteric many. In other words, the great scholars and critics are sifting the chaff out of the wheat in the Bible, while the preachers and the Sunday-school teachers continue to teach without any heed to the new discoveries and the weight of new evidence; and the consequence is, the church will have to confront an appalling and wellnigh overwhelming army of infidels.

Dr. Rylance closes this essay with the following remarks in justification of his own position, as assumed throughout the entire series of essays:

"Yet will it seem to some of my readers, I suspect, that I have myself been occupied thus far in this essay in the work of undermining the credit of Holy Scripture. I am willing to risk the imputation, however; relying upon the reader's ability to perceive that I have been seriously intent upon establishing confidence in all the essential facts and doctrines of Scripture; by clearing out of the way of the inquirer into the Bible's claims to respect and reverence certain needless hindrances; so revealing, or leaving to be discovered, firmer footing for faith in 'things which can not be shaken.' I have been simply counseling—putting my aim otherwise—that the Bible shall be read and interpreted with an honest and a duly enlightened *discrimination;* that sayings or sentiments that have come down to us from ignorant and superstitious ages shall not be counted divine and eternally true merely because they are found in a certain record of those ages; that whatever may be discovered in the Book that a progressive knowledge, or a progressive spiritual insight and sensibility, has discredited, shall not be imposed upon men as inspired by a spirit of truth and holiness; that deeds which are counted criminal in men shall not be imputed to the wise and ever-righteous God at the requirement of any merely pious conceit; that whatever in books or in churches, in brief, is found to be contrary to 'the mind that was in Christ,' shall on that account be dismissed from among the things which a Christian man 'ought to know and believe to his soul's health'; leaving *opinion* free to play about such matters, and to make of them what it can. *These* are the demands I have made, expressly or by implication, in the conduct of this discussion; nor are they very threatening, I take it, to faith in divine revelations. All of them being conceded, the Bible's claims to our veneration and love would remain what they were."

The Religion of the Future.—An address was delivered before the Church Congress recently held at Bradford, England, by the Rt. Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, bishop of Ripon, containing some passages which have excited a great deal of comment. Bishop Carpenter was president of the congress, and his subject was "The Opportunities, Needs, and Characteristics of Our Age." The closing passage, on the "Religion of the Future," which is copied from the report of the London *Chronicle*, is as follows:

"The future of the world does not belong to sectarianism, and so the dream of Catholicity will be fulfilled. Of another thing I am certain. As increasing light falls upon great problems, and men begin to realize how much of Judaistic, pagan, and scholastic thought is mingled with popular Christianity, how many accretions due to human weakness and race prejudice have been incorporated in our conceptions, they will distrust the church. For every new epoch has added new dogma to faith, and with every new dogma has gone further from the simplicity of Christ. The future of the world does not belong to Latinism, and so the vision of Protestantism will be fulfilled. But of a third thing I am convinced even more surely. The religion of the future will neither be Protestant nor Catholic, but simply Christian. The dogmas of the churches which have separated communion from communion will fall off as autumn leaves before the fresh winds of God. Many views which in the very Providence of God have played their part in clearing the thoughts of men will pass into forgetfulness. Men will not grieve to see the old things go, for a larger faith will be theirs; they will not think God's world will fall apart because we tear up parchments more or less. The church of God will renew its youth. It will be content with a simpler symbol because it will have learned Christ. It will not need any longer Trent, or Westminster, or Lambeth, or the Vatican to lead it. It will be satisfied with simpler thoughts and a purer faith. It will be satisfied to realize that there is one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AT the regular meeting of the Andover Association of Congregational Ministers held at Methuen, Mass., last month the usual license to preach was given to the Rev. W. J. Long, who was refused ordination by the Cambridge Council last summer and whose case aroused much discussion at the time. The vote to license was a unanimous vote.

The Cumberland Presbyterian concludes an editorial on the present status of the Mormon church with these words: "Nobody who knows anything about the purposes and spirit of the Mormon church, particularly no man who has seen Mormonism as it is in Utah, believes that our troubles with polygamy and its kindred evils in Mormonism are over."

A MISSIONARY in Japan writes to *The Advance* as follows: "As to the general evangelistic work in Japan, the prospect has never been more encouraging. The war with China and the treaty revision have left the Japanese more approachable and there is a lessening of official bigotry. At the same time the people are more preoccupied. They are more disposed to 'get along and have a good time'; hence more indifferent to the gospel."

The Christian Register (Unitarian) says: "The trouble in many evangelical churches is that the pulpit has been divorced from the "Amen corner." Dr. Withrow, returning to Park Street church, Boston, quotes with approval the last lines of a Methodist poem:

"Bring back the Amen corner that has long been frozen out,
For nothing scares the devil like a grand old Methodist shout.
Bring back the faith of the fathers, its spinal column and grip,
In place of the limp, loose wriggling of a higher criticship."

The Inquirer of London gives the platform of an organization within the Church of England, of which the object is "to reconcile the Established Church with modern knowledge and progress." "It has now been decided that the Churchman's Union for the Advancement of Liberal Religious Thought will be inaugurated during the meeting of the church congress at Bradford on the 29th inst., when lay and clerical sympathizers will meet in conference at the Great Northern Hotel. The editor of *The Church Gazette*, whose journal is the official organ of the union, furnishes us with the following exposition of immediate policy and principles: (1) the reform of abuses within the church; (2) the assertion of the right of laymen to an adequate share in church government; (3) a conciliatory attitude toward nonconformists, with a view to making the Church of England inclusive and truly national; (4) the optional use of the Athanasian Creed; (5) the frank acceptance of ascertained truth, tho affecting dogmatic interpretations."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON OUR RECENT ELECTIONS.

EUROPE, on the whole, expected the late American elections to result in favor of "imperialism," hence the result of the balloting has caused little comment. The British journals welcome the United States as an ally, tho a few English papers doubt that the United States, from an American point of view, has acted wisely in adopting the new policy. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"The practical acquisition of Cuba and Porto Rico can obviously be regarded only as a *chose jugée*. It seems very doubtful if the masses have yet really awakened to the significance of the Philippine problem. . . . On the whole, we may say that our expectation is being realized. There has been no 'landslide,' no great and general movement of opinion, tending to reverse the decision of two years ago. Still less, we think, do the results affect the policy which the force of circumstances is bringing the nation to adopt. Possibly critics may find in its acquiescence another example of the 'fatalism of the multitude.' Nevertheless we can not profess to wish its attitude were otherwise."

The Spectator is not quite sure that the silver issue is dead, and sets forth its reasons as follows:

"You can not rid an average American farmer of the impression that if there is much currency, gold, silver, or paper, 'money' will be cheap, and the grip of the usurer, the tax-gatherer, and the forestaller upon his small income will be lighter and more capable of postponement. Nor can you convince him that it is neither the duty nor within the power of the state to produce such cheapness by law. Those two ideas are always present with him, and until they are removed there will always be danger in America of a 'currency craze,' which may be monometalist, or bimetalist, or 'silverite,' or paperite, but will be governed in any case by feeling and not by hard scientific reason. For the moment wheat pays, and wages are fairly high, but let there be a turn in the industrial tide, and we shall hear again of silver, of state loans to pay off mortgages on real estate, and, it may be, of much more imaginative plans."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, expresses itself to the following effect:

Altho there are still in the United States many cautious people who do not believe that the new policy of expansion is free from danger, both as regards foreign relations and the future of the republic, the majority of the people seem determined to acquiesce in "imperialism." The traditional view that it is un-American to meddle with foreign affairs is, therefore, thrown overboard, for even among the Bryanites some of the most hot-headed jingoes are to be found. The fact is, the United States feels its power, and it is only natural that there should be a desire to exercise it.

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, points out that the result of our election must convince the Spaniards of the hopelessness of their case. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The decision is in favor of 'imperialism'—rather a misnomer, by the way, as there is no *imperator*. The new idea is so powerful that it seems to have wiped out completely the currency question. Certain it is that the President will be backed in his policy of expansion by representatives willing to execute his every wish. The European powers must reckon with the fact that the Union has abandoned for good its policy of isolation, and entered upon a course which must bring her in contact with other nations in all parts of the world."

The same paper believes that much of the imperialist enthusiasm in America has been fostered artificially, "the ignorance of history on the part of the Americans rendering easy the task of convincing them that the late war was one of the most glorious achievements of the kind, and certainly the most stupendous victory accomplished during the last few centuries." What kind of liberty will be conferred upon its subjects by a republic in which workingmen are shot down as soon as they seek to better their condition, remains to be seen, thinks the *Kölnische*.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS A EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT PRACTICABLE?

THE European press is still much occupied with discussion of the question of general disarmament. In Russia we find the most optimistic views, and the farther West we go the less favorable do we find the expressions made.

The most important work that has appeared on the subject is a book by I. P. Blioch. A great amount of material has been accumulated by the author, including information concerning war weapons, special technical facts, political and social, and suggestions of means to prevent war in the future. The author has the same views as those expounded by the renowned Russian professor Mendeléiff, namely, that the improvement of war implements tends to make war practically impossible. Of modern arms he writes:

"Bones are shattered into bits and scattered in the interior of the organism as by force of dynamite. The liver, heart, kidneys are converted by the bullet into a thin powder; the other intestines are torn in shreds, the muscles are rent asunder. What is worse, the steel-faced bullet, after forcing its way into the body, changes its appearance, crumbling into sharp splinters which tear the tissues. On the whole, a thorough investigation shows that the round bullet of the past and even the wonderful missiles of 1870 were almost 'good-natured' in comparison with the cruel bullet of recent date with its beautiful nickel-plated form."

The war implements in the armies have since 1870 many times multiplied in amount and power. The French artillery is now supposed to be 116 times stronger in acting power than in 1870, and that of the German 42 times. The figures of possible losses would sound fabulous, just as the numbers of soldiers in the armies of to-day are bordering on the fantastic.

According to the figures of 1896, the powers of the Triple Alliance, Germany, Austria, and Italy, could produce on the field of battle as many as 5,135,000 soldiers; France and Russia, as many as 5,354,000. The superintending of the movements of so vast a multitude and providing them with the necessities of life in time of war would be a problem of seeming impossibility for human strength and foresight to accomplish. The cost of war for the five leading powers would amount to 105,000,000 francs daily, and this fearful expense would have to be met at a time of general paralysis in industry. War would prove an unprecedented universal catastrophe, a magnificent suicide of the civilized world, not to be considered even in a paroxysm of insanity.

Under such circumstances nations must give up their dreams of warfare and leave the settling of their difficulties to an international court of arbitration. The author assures us that the idea of an international court of arbitration would be accepted by all if there could only be found an initiator. We quote again:

"There is no obstacle in the way to the attainment of the greatest need of mankind, a lasting assured peace by the creating of a peaceful systematic outlet for international friction. And it would be erroneous to consider this idea impracticable simply because it was not realized before. Only let the noble initiators to this great undertaking be found and let them bring it before the nations, and surely there will not be found a nation or kingdom which would dare to decline it."

The *Vestnik Evropi*, reviewing the work of Blioch, says:

"The idea of war is a relic of those times when it emanated from the very conditions of life and suited the social customs. Military glory and military might, deeds of bloody assault and annihilation, are till this day extolled in the text-books of history, but actual war is coming more and more in conflict with the thoughts and interests of the present day, and is getting strange

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and obscure. The intricate economical and intellectual ties between nations, active, social, and political life, the great and difficult problem of peaceful evolution in national life, the habit of unceasing work on different branches of industry, science, and art —all this makes the thought of war incompatible with the general character of everyday reality."

Professor Komarovsky, in his work, "Successful Results of the Peace Idea," comes out as a vigorous and consistent adherent of the idea of lasting peace. He finds that this idea is by no means a new one, and that in gray antiquity the thoughts of a general peace were already to be met with. Viewing the history of mankind as a whole and in parallel with it the history of evolution of the peace idea, it is easy to discern four phases through which the idea has passed.

Antiquity refused to recognize the right and dignity of the individual and saw in national power the only means of regulating the intercourse of nations.

In the Middle Ages Christianity penetrated among the masses, and this tended to establish a common standard of morality.

Count Komarovsky thinks that the third period had begun when Europe formed into independent kingdoms. By the force of circumstances a system of political equilibrium was established between the different governments; and from this time date the congresses for adjusting international affairs, and the governments began to acknowledge the newly reconstructed international law: religious and political tolerance, the inviolableness of diplomatic agents, etc.

Only with the nineteenth century, when more numerous and closer ties had formed between the nations in their economical life, did the fourth stage in the evolution of the idea of peace begin.

Prof. L. von Bar, of the Göttingen University, who, according to the *Viedomosti*, has the reputation of being the greatest living authority on international law, has come out with an article in *Die Nation* (Berlin, October) in which he shows the instability of the general-peace idea. To the question: Can the further armament of Europe be stopped at once? Count Bar replies that the conference which is soon to meet by the invitation of the Czar will not be able to allow it, and will hardly dare to catch the bull directly by the horns. When France, Germany, or any other country enlarges her army or improves her guns, she invariably gives as a motive for her actions the fact that she is behind others in that respect, and is fearing a possible or a probable enemy in a future war. Right after this the neighboring power from its side also hurries to enlarge its armament, also stating before its parliament that it is behindhand. In this way there are always some in advance and some behind; but who is able to determine the comparative condition of the armaments of Europe? It would be necessary to demand of the powers that they should spread out their cards on the tables and lay open all their secrets, something they will not do. Under such circumstances the international conference will come to an indecisive conclusion; it will be nothing but "a high-flown phrase of no meaning and powerless to hinder the forming of new army corps and navy squadrons."

To hope that this conference will be able to remove a long chain of international misunderstandings which have served as reasons for war is also vain, altho history shows instances of international gatherings (for example, the Vienna and the Paris congresses) which had insured peace for a certain time. But, firstly, those congresses were not the only factors in keeping the peace, the main factor being the exceptional conditions of Europe at that time (for instance, the general debilitation after the Napoleonic wars). The conditions of Europe are now entirely changed. "We must now reckon with the growth of the national idea, and to our sorrow also with the growth of national hate."

But to demonstrate that there is nothing to be expected of the coming conference, not even the perfecting of the international law, is not to say that it will not lead toward the longed-for goal. As reasons for war are more rarely to be found in the disputable questions of the law than in other spheres, Count von Bar proposes that the conference should at least create an international academy, the members of which should be entirely independent.

Touching the subject of creating a new academy in place of the existing institution of international law, as proposed by Professor von Bar, the *Viedomosti* remarks that for this all Europe need not have been excited and so many great hopes awakened.

In *The Nineteenth Century* (October) Sidney Low says that "a general disarmament of all the civilized states of the Caucasian world will assuredly not happen for some time to come, if ever." Stating that war has carried with it some priceless blessings under its iron vestments and has been the inexorable teacher under whom nations have been trained, Mr. Low continues:

"But there are special reasons at the present time why the civilized states of Western Europe and America should not deprive themselves of all the power so obtained and fostered. . . . If the Czar's rescript could deliver us from the 'curse' of armament—if the navies could suddenly be sunk in mid-ocean and the armies melt away, with all their weapons and munitions given back to the elements—it might be the profoundest misfortune that could happen to humanity. For that disarmament would leave the world of civilization naked before its enemies, external and domestic."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LOMBROSO ON THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

IN an article entitled "Zola and the Year 1789 in France," Cesare Lombroso contends that the Dreyfus case, with all its attendant injustices, is but one of the symptoms which go to prove that France is not only conservative, but reactionary. He even finds in the present movement a great similarity to that of 1789, which was the forerunner of the encyclopedists, and thinks that the reaction of 1898 will prove to be the forerunner of numberless publications in philosophy, science, and literature. But while France has produced many great men, he says, such as Taine, Renan, Comte, they have had more followers in England, Italy, and even Germany than in their own country. He continues (*Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart):

"Notwithstanding their great men, it is to be observed that no breath of modern times is to be found in the spirit of the real Frenchman. There is no French drama in which any one is to be found who is not either a priest or a military person. In France the Pope has really more followers than he has in Italy, so much so that the newspapers of the first rank speak of him at much greater length. . . . If there are not now thousands having their heads cut off, it is because murder is no longer customary; but there are very many who are unjustly condemned, as Zola and Picquart. . . . . .

"Do we not see in all this a backward tendency? A complete renunciation and even an actual scorn of that liberal hegemony which was the true, great, explosive strength of France in Europe —an inclination ever hastening toward the opposite pole; shown on the one hand by the alliance with Russia . . . which, politically speaking, is the least liberal country of Europe. In the schools we find the pedantic scholastic instruction after the stiff manner of the Jesuits and under their influence, as well as the petrifaction of science in the academies, the secondary schools, and the universities, and the repulse of that social reform attempted by Napoleon III., of which those now in authority desire to know nothing more, because everything which appears to them to point toward cooperation seems revolutionary. There is, beside, that brutal greed of conquest which is continually spreading and which has, it may be said, no other aim than to overrun the distant provinces with bloody soldiery to the ruin of the inhabitants and even the nationalists without any hope of colonization. . . . These phenomena have their root in a doubly bitter foundation; the military and the bureaucracy, which, particularly the first, are the greatest curses of a half-barbarous people.

"An officer who should dare to say that the military honor of France is laughable and that Cæsarism is a shameful institution

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would soon be deprived of his office, so that any such thing as a liberal spirit vanishes before the fear of losing one's daily bread."

Lombroso quotes from an article by Henri Berenger which gives the following facts: In Paris alone there are 1,200 physicians and 2,200 lawyers who can not live by their profession. Among 150,000 teachers, 100,000 are next door to poverty, and for every 150 positions of teachers there are 15,000 candidates. In that city there are more than 25,000 little offices which can scarcely support life. The reason of all this, reasons Lombroso, is the military system, the fact that several years, and indeed the most important ones of a man's life, are spent in the barracks. Among the citizens of military states their children are hindered from learning trades, and are pushed into the universities in the attempt to find illusive means of making a living, and are left with no means to that end.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

PANISLAMISM.

ALTHO Turkey has lost many of the provinces which she held in vassalage, there is no proof that the expectation of a speedy downfall of Moslem power will be fulfilled. Indeed, having been rid of her outlying dependencies, Turkey has become stronger. In 1878 she proved too strong an adversary for Russia lightly to attempt another attack upon her. In the war against Greece a comparatively small Turkish force sufficed to place the enemy's country at the mercy of the Sultan. In the mean time the Moslems have been awakened to their danger. They accept enough of modern improvements to strengthen their position, and they foster everywhere the spirit of solidarity. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* expresses itself on this subject to the following effect:

The new Islam does not at all despise modern intellectual weapons, and it makes free use of the press. The *Malumat* and the *Servet*, published in Constantinople, two good and cheap illustrated newspapers, carry on a determined crusade against all Christian nations that rule Mohammedans. In India, in Africa, in the Indian archipelago the faithful are exhorted to hold themselves in readiness. These papers, circulated in hundreds of thousands of copies, have their special correspondents in all Mohammedan centers, and they take care to publish all real or alleged cases of oppression practised upon the followers of the Prophet. The Dutch Government, on account of the Atchin war being the object of special attacks, has been compelled to prohibit the *Malumat*. But of what use is that? The paper is smuggled in by thousands of copies into the Dutch colonies.

Another means to foster the spirit of solidarity is the encouragement given to Moslems who visit Constantinople, where they are specially received by the priesthood and prepared for their journey to Mecca. The English and French governments have prohibited these voyages to Constantinople, but without entire success. Indian princes encourage their subjects to make these pilgrimages, and try to reach Constantinople themselves whenever they can. The Maharaja of Capuri, who had been specially honored in London during the Queen's Jubilee, had to be interviewed several times by the British ambassador ere he would return to his country.

Several of the Mohammedan princes entertained at the coronation of the Queen of Holland will also call at Constantinople. Moreover, promising young men are called to Constantinople to be educated there, as the following from the *Rotterdamsche Courant* shows:

"Last year three young Moslems came to Constantinople from Batavia. Recently four others followed. They are educated at the expense of the Sultan, and do not consider themselves Dutch subjects any longer. They take no notice of our embassy and consulate, and are prevented from coming in touch with us. As this sort of thing is prohibited by the colonial government, they obtained passports to Singapore, where they were received by a mullah and placed on board a French steamer *en route* for Constantinople."

Russia, too, has begun to notice this new Panislamic movement. The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* expresses itself on the subject, in substance, as follows:

Since the war with Greece the mullahs and ulemas come in droves to Constantinople from Asia. Their agitation is directed chiefly against England, but Russia, too, is likely to suffer. The Mohammedans in the Caucasus are getting very obstreperous, especially in the khanates and emirates which have not been entirely subjected. It is curious to note that the only Western nation which does not arouse hatred and distrust in the Moslems is Germany. They actually hope that Germany would rather protect the Sultan than allow his dominions to be divided among the powers. Even among the Austrian Moslems in the Herzegovina great hopes are built upon the German Emperor.

These accounts tally with what the German correspondents noticed during the Emperor's visit in the East: that it is enough to be a "Bismarcki" to be well received among the Turks. According to French and Spanish accounts the Moors in Morocco and Algiers are also beginning to look toward Constantinople. The English, however, hope that the Mohammedan university to be founded in India will keep enterprising young Mohammedans from going to Constantinople.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HOOLEY SCANDAL.

MR. ERNEST TERAH HOOLEY, before the registrar of the London Bankruptcy Court, has testified that he spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in bribery, now to influence an election, again to obtain the good will of a paper, at other times to purchase social rank. Editors and writers, lords and gentlemen, seem by his testimony to have been hungry for checks. One financial editor, Mr. Hooley states, received a "present" of $87,500, and unfavorable comments of Mr. Hooley's ventures ceased about that time in that paper. An ex-minister of the crown is said to have received $50,000 for securing Mr. Hooley's election to the Carlton Club. One of the papers that demand that the charges be sifted to the bottom is *The Daily Chronicle*, London, which says:

"The close of Mr. Hooley's examination is as curious as the opening of it. In the earlier chapters of his revelations we had fearful glimpses of a system of 'blackmail' which was to astonish the world and compel us all to sympathize with the ill-used millionaire. . . . When Mr. Hooley's colloquy with the official receiver was ended, and the usher of the court asked if any of the creditors wished to cross-examine, there was a dead silence. 'They have all fluttered away,' said the humorous registrar. . . .

"This is all very amusing for the sightseers who crowd the court; but we are bound to ask, in the public interest, what it all means, and what the authorities in bankruptcy propose to do about it? In the first place, we have had a whole cataract of disclaimers, some of them on oath, some, like Sir W. Marriott's, in the newspapers. If these disclaimers are true, Mr. Hooley would appear to have committed unlimited perjury, and should be dealt with. If they are not true, then other people have committed perjury, and have also secured ill-gotten gains which they should be made to disgorge for the benefit of the creditors and the companies. To say all these stories are now to pass into oblivion merely because Mr. Hooley 'has had enough of it' is preposterous."

The Daily News is very much shocked to find what terribly bad company its political opponents, the Conservatives, keep. Come now, remarks *The Outlook*, the Liberals are no better, and it suggests that the country will welcome some sort of reform. It says:

"That payments of ten thousand or fifty thousand pounds to

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the Carlton or to the Reform Club for the Conservative or Liberal Party should be entertained at all is, to put it plainly, discreditable. The best men on both sides deplore the influence that money has in politics, and dislike the kind of man to whom it gives prominence. They would join heartily in such a reform of the registration laws as would do away with 'war-chests' and party 'funds.' The cancer of bribery has eaten away the commercial conscience in this generation, and the country will not allow the shameful political traditions of pre-Reform days to be revived. The Government will have next session a rare opportunity of putting 'The Man in the Moon' in his right place, and making him stay there."

The Spectator, speaking of the $250,000 Mr. Hooley put up for a baronetcy, says:

"The English reverence wealth, they like those who lead them to be rich, and if titles were sold in open market they would purchase them as evidences of riches. We do not hesitate to say that if the grade of viscount were openly sold there would be every two years some man ready to give £250,000 for so coveted a distinction, which of itself would then proclaim that he belonged to the 'First Fortunes' of the English-speaking race. We fear much that the only working remedy is for the premier of the day to give special care and attention to decorations. . . . He can not wholly reject the modern idea that unusual wealth means power, and all powers should be bound, when possible, into the existing system."

The Church of England also figures in the list of recipients of Mr. Hooley's bestowments. The nonconformist journals are shocked at this, but the most pointed criticism comes from the Socialist papers. *Justice*, London, under the heading "Honest John Bull," says:

"Our judges do not take bribes, they only apply for shares to sell out at a large premium; our statesmen do not speculate, they only pocket commissions; our men of God do not rob the fatherless and the widow, they only dun the man who does—a sort of vicarious expropriation. How much do you pay to get into the Carlton Club? How much did it cost to get H. R. H. to Mrs. Bustemheim's ball? How much did Lord Bunghole pay for his peerage? How much did those bills amount to that the Right Honorable James Mackerel took up for the Countess of Fishtail? . . . Of course, there is no 'dirty work' on the Liberal side; no peerages and baronetcies sold; no Parliament men-on-the-make paid regular salaries; no labor members decently 'squared'; no places promised in return for unseen trickery. Oh dear no! Mr. Massingham tells us it couldn't be. And *he* ought to know!"

Lord Russell of Killowen, the lord chief justice, on the visit of the new lord mayor of London to the law courts, said that at least $140,000,000 had been stolen from the British public by dishonest speculators during the past seven years. What of that? says *The Clarion*, London, another Socialist paper, "the public love humbugs. . . . In fact, Humbugism is the most popular cult of the day."

Money, London, a financial sheet which has warned the public against nearly every big shady financial concern for years, says:

"The latest millionaire financier, with that supreme recklessness which has been commented upon in the courts, has, in the language of the city—vulgar, but excessively pointed—given away the whole game, and a diligent student of the Hooley examination in bankruptcy has now an excellent inside view of company promotion. The city could afford to smile at the meanderings of a select committee, or even at the homilies of a lord chief; but when Mr. Hooley spoke the company promoter began to wear a worried look, and put away his prospectuses into pigeonholes to await the advent of better days. The public must have time given it to forget. Its memory is short, however, and in a few months' time all the old evils will be in full vigor again. The public, Lord Russell tells us in an appeal to the gallery, have lost in public companies £28,159,482 in seven years. If some reformer would only arise and tell us how this sort of thing is to be arrested in the future it would be more to the point."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIS WONDERFUL CENTURY.

ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE, who cooperated with Darwin in formulating the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, and who is conspicuous in the foremost rank of writers on natural history, may be accepted as an observer eminently qualified to review from the vantage-ground of science the procession of the passing century, and to record with understanding and with conscientiousness the achievements emblazoned on its banners.

The task he has set himself has been to trace, in compact and forcible sketches, the great material and intellectual results which especially distinguish the nineteenth century from any or all of its predecessors, and to show how fundamental is the change they have effected in our civilization; for the passing century must be held to constitute the beginning of a new era of human progress, and in order to estimate its full importance and its grandeur we must compare it, he declares, not with any preceding century, or even with the last millennium, but with the whole historic period—perhaps even with the whole period that has elapsed since the Stone Age.

"The one step in material progress that seems to be really comparable in importance with several of the steps we have just made, was when fire first became the servant and the friend of man." Without fire there could have been neither a bronze nor an iron age, and without these there could have been no effective tools or weapons—with the long succession of mechanical discoveries and refinements that have come of them. Without fire there could be no rudiment even of chemistry; with our fire much of the earth's surface would be uninhabitable by man, and much of what is now wholesome food would be impossible to him.

By the magic of fire we are led to the locomotive and the ocean-steamer, those overcoming glories of our century. An ancient Greek or Roman, Egyptian or Assyrian, could travel as rapidly and as comfortably as could an Englishman, down to the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was mainly a question of roads; and until the beginning of the nineteenth century, English roads were commonly far inferior to those of the Romans. It is not improbable that during the occupation of Britain by the Romans, the journey from London to York could have been made in less time than in 1750.

And so of ocean-steamers. Five hundred years ago Vasco de Gama sailed from Portugal, round the Cape of Good Hope, to India, and in the next century Columbus crossed the Atlantic, in its widest part, to the West Indies and Mexico. From that time sailing-ships were gradually improved, until they culminated in formidable frigates of war, and the swift clipper ships of the China and California trades. But during all that period of development there was no change in principle, and the grandest three-decker on the full-rigged clipper was but an inevitable growth from the rudest canoe that ever a primeval savage paddled.

Now we have the bicycle, and the principle is old enough. But in the last century it would not have been possible to construct a first-class bicycle at less cost than seven or eight hundred dollars. And all this wonderful advance in the means and methods of locomotion has been achieved within the memory of a man of threescore and ten.

Then came the sewing-machine, which at first was for embroidering only. About 1790, one was made for stitching shoes; a crocheting-machine was patented in 1834, one for rough basting somewhat later; but it was not until 1846 that the first effective lock-stitch machine was produced by Elias Howe of Massachusetts.

Then followed the typewriter, and the wonderful harvesting-machine—reaping, threshing, winnowing, and sacking, ready for

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the granary or the market. And these were all conceived in the first half, and brought to perfection in the last half, of this wonderful century. Nor must we forget the Jacquard loom, the revolver, the machine-gun, the iron ship, and the screw-propeller.

The invention of writing superseded the slow functions of the messenger, the herald, the ambassador. Henceforth the progress of communication was inseparable from that of locomotion.

Even with good roads and mail-coaches the actual time taken in the despatch of a letter to a distant place was hardly less than that required by the runner or the mounted courier. With railways and steamships came activity, regularity, economy to the postal service—Rowland Hill and penny postage, and the money order.

It was not until 1837 that the efforts of many workers, striving to the same end, overcame the practical difficulties, and the electric telegraph was set up. The first submarine line was laid from Dover to Calais in 1851; and in 1856 a company was formed to lay a cable across the Atlantic; another, more successful, was completed in 1866, and now all the seas are electrically bridged.

And then came the telephone, with its vibrating disks, culminating in a line of a thousand miles, bringing the ear of Chicago to the lips of New York. At Budapest they have a telephonic newspaper:

"At certain hours throughout the day a good reader is employed to send definite classes of news along the wires, which are laid to subscribers' houses and offices, so that each person may have the particular items he desires, without the delay of printing and circulating in successive editions. The news is supplied to subscribers at little more than the cost of a daily paper."

In such facilities of communication the advance made in the present century is not only amazingly greater, but is even more solemnly impressive in its bearing upon human destiny than all that was achieved in the whole preceding period of history.

About 1827, Mr. John Walker, a chemist of Stockton-on-Tees, invented friction matches, by dipping splints of wood in chlorate of potash and sulfur, mixed with gum; phosphorus was added in 1834, and by 1840 these matches became so cheap as to popularly supersede the old flint and steel; and thus, by a new departure, only sixty years ago, the means of procuring fire, which had remained unchanged over the whole world, were transformed by the magic of a chemist's simple trick.

In the illuminants—beginning with the resinous torches, when link-boys were as common in the streets of London as are the match-peddlers now—we have done some wonderful conjuring. The three modes of obtaining illumination for domestic purposes—the torch, the candle, the lamp—remained unchanged in principle, and but slightly improved, throughout the whole historic period, and down to the end of the eighteenth century; even the Argand lamp did not come into common use until 1830, and candles were used in lighthouses in the first decade of the nineteenth.

A few houses and factories were lighted with gas at the very end of the last century, but its first application to general purposes was in 1813, when Westminster bridge was illuminated.

And now we are examining the larynx with an incandescent (electric) lamp, and even letting it down into the stomach. Says the writer again:

"Whether we consider the novelty of the principles involved, or the ingenuity displayed in their application, we can not estimate this advance at less than that effected during the whole preceding period of human history—from that very remote epoch when fire was first taken into the service of mankind, down to the time of men now living among us."

Photography has come to the aid of the arts and sciences in a way that would have been utterly inconceivable a century ago. It has equipped the meteorologist, the physicist, the biologist, with self-registering instruments of extreme delicacy, and enables them to preserve accurate records of the most fleeting natural phenomena. In the field of astronomy its achievements are astounding; by the aid of photography stars are shown which no telescope that has been, or that probably ever will be constructed, can bring within the field of human vision.

And the photographer's dream has been fulfilled—to obtain pictures which shall reproduce all the colors of nature, without the intervention of the artist's manipulation. Professor Lippmann, of Paris, in a lecture before the Royal Society in 1896, fully described his method and exhibited many beautiful specimens. The effects are fascinating, the only fault being that the colors are more brilliant than in nature, just as they are when viewed in the camera itself.

And the Roentgen ray, that most recent of all the discoveries in connection with light and photography, discloses curious secrets. This new form of radiant energy opens up so many possibilities, both as to is own nature and as to the illimitable field of research in the properties and powers of the mysterious ether, that it forms a fitting and dramatic climax to the scientific discoveries of the century.

The overwhelming importance of the small things, even of the despised things, of our world has never, perhaps, been so impressively demonstrated as in the recent investigations into the beneficial influences, widespread and far-reaching, of atmospheric dust. Few of the fairy tales of science are more marvelous than these recent discoveries as to the important functions and the kaleidoscopic enchantments of dust, in the economy of nature.

To the earlier physicists the blue of sky and ocean seemed but the natural color of pure air and water, so pale as not to be visible when but small quantities were observed, and only seen through vast depths of atmosphere or organic water. We quote again:

"But this theory did not explain the familiar facts of the gorgeous tints revealed at sunrise and sunset—not only in the atmosphere and on the clouds near the horizon, but equally resplendent when the invisible sun shines upon Alpine peaks and snow-fields. . . . Every one has seen the floating dust in a sunbeam when sunshine enters a partially darkened room; but it is not commonly known that if there were absolutely no dust in the air, the path of the sunbeam would be totally black and invisible, while if only a very little dust were present in minute particles, the air would be as blue as a summer sky. . . . So, when the great luminary has passed from our direct vision, his light shines on the under sides of all the clouds and air strata of different densities; a new and more brilliant light flushes the Western sky, and a display of gorgeous ever-changing tints occurs, which is at once the delight of the beholder and the despair of the artist. And all this glory we owe to—dust!"

Thus, it is dust that gives us the pure blue of the empyrean, the glories of the sunrise and the sunset, and all the splendors that are the wonders of high mountain regions. Without dust the sky would appear absolutely black, and the stars would be visible at noonday. Half the beauties of the world would vanish; and diffused daylight, or skylight, that most equable, soothing, and useful of all illuminating agencies, would be no more. From this cause alone the world would be so changed that all vegetable and animal life would be developed in very different forms, and even our own organization must be modified for adjustment to such harsh and violent contrasts. It is barely twenty years since Coulier and Mascart in France, and John Aitken in England, demonstrated that to the presence of dust in the higher atmosphere we owe the formation of mists, clouds, and gentle rains, instead of waterspouts and destructive torrents.

The dawn of history disclosed to us the Arabic numerals; the fourteenth century gave us the mariner's compass; the fifteenth, the art of printing, and to the seventeenth century we owe the telescope. But this wonderful nineteenth century has brought us railways, steamships, electric telegraphs, the telephone, lucifer-matches, gas and electric illumination, photography, the Roentgen ray, spectrum analysis, anesthetics, and antiseptic surgery. And the demon of greed, and the plunder of the earth, and the arming of the nations!

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Advices received from Seoul say that the Korean Government has issued orders that foreigners are to be stopped from trading in the interior.

The growth of "the bicycle habit" in Java has been extraordinary. Three or four years ago bicycles were unknown. Now, according to the estimate of Consul Everett at Batavia, there are between 3,000 and 4,000 in the islands and the number is constantly increasing. Most of the wheels in use are of cheap German make. The better grade ones are English. Roads are good in Java and good wheels last there. As it is considered immodest for a girl over fifteen to ride a bicycle, it is not advisable to send ladies wheels, but good general roadsters will find a market. The consul says that double-tube tires seem to be preferred, and strongly recommends American firms to send out representatives. The Javanese do not want catalogs. "They have been fooled too often." The best way to ship wheels is via Liverpool, London, or Southampton, and thence by English steamer direct to Batavia.

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"has that rich, beefy flavor."

For preparing soups, sauces, gravies, etc. "Culinary Wrinkles" gives many ways of using Extract. It's mailed free for the asking.

ARMOUR'S CONCENTRATED TABLETS of BEEF EXTRACT and VEGETABLES—condensed food—for home use or travelers—**Sample Box** containing sufficient for three meals, **free**, for a two cent stamp and your dealer's name.

Actual size of Tablet.

Address ARMOUR & COMPANY, CHICAGO.

The accompanying table, recently published in one of the leading newspapers of France—*Le Temps*—shows the number of acres of sugar beets under cultivation in the European countries during the year 1898–99 and the estimated production; also the production by countries for the season of 1897–98. The total estimate of the crop for the present season will fall 375,000 tons short of the production of raw sugar for last season. Holland is the only country in which an increase is shown.

European countries producing beets for sugar.	Under cultivation, season 1898–99.	Production per acre.	Quantity of beets produced.	Percentage of sugar yielded.	Amount of sugar estimated, 1898–99.	Production of sugar in 1897–98.
	Acres.	*Pounds.*	*Tons.*	*Per cent.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
France	573,803	50,930	5,458,125	12.95	705,000	821,000
Belgium	121,993	58,882	1,314,180	13.75	180,000	237,000
Holland	108,296	53,194	1,057,405	13.80	145,000	125,000
Germany	1,954,229	64,223	12,388,801	13.50	1,670,000	1,847,000
Austria	750,196	43,571	6,099,204	13	795,000	820,000
Russia	836,351	30,818	5,913,257	12.40	730,000	735,000
Sweden	56,627	64,735	672,935	12	80,000	90,000
Denmark	31,628	65,833	382,195	12	45,000	50,000
Other countries	24,710	66,138	300,000	12	35,000	35,000
Total	3,558,322	47,705	33,586,102	13.06	4,385,000	4,760,000
Total in 1897–98	3,749,151	52,085	37,121,000	12.82	4,760,000	.....

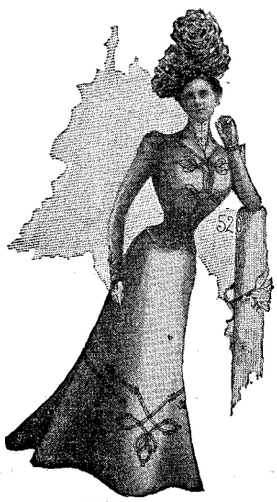
The Spanish-American Iron Company is a Cuban concern which is doing a large business. Says an article in a recent number of *La Gaceta de los Ferrocarnles*, Habana (*The Railroad Gazette*, Havana):

"The iron ore of this company, which formerly was shipped solely to the United States, where about 3,000,000 tons have been sent in the last few years, has begun to be exported to Europe. It is well thought of in the United Kingdom, as also in Belgium and Germany, thirty-eight cargoes with 121,925 tons having been despatched for that part of the world.

"The progressive exports of this ore in the last

Reduced Prices on Suits and Cloaks

WE wish to close out our Winter Suitings and Cloakings during the next few weeks in order to make room for Spring goods. We have, therefore, made decided reductions on almost every suit and cloak in our line. You have now an opportunity of securing a fashionable garment **at a reduction of one-third from former prices.**



SUIT No. 520.

No. 520—Tailor-made gown, consisting of a tight-fitting jacket and new Paris skirt. This costume is handsomely braided and lined throughout. A suit of this kind is sold in the stores for $20. Our regular price has been $14.

Special Price for this Sale,

$9.34

If wanted without the braiding our Special Price will be only

$6.67

We are also closing out the sample garments which we have had on exhibition in our salesroom

Suits $5.00 to $10.00; have been $10.00 to $20.00.

Jackets and Capes, $4.00 to $6.00;

Have been $8.00 to $12.00.

We tell you about hundreds of other reduced price garments in our Winter catalogue and bargain list, which will be sent *free*, together with a full line of samples to any lady who wishes it. Be sure to say whether you wish the samples for suits or for cloaks, and we will then be able to send you exactly what you desire. Any garment in this sale that is not entirely satisfactory, and not worth double the amount asked for it, may be returned and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Write to-day for Catalogue, Samples and Bargain List; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first

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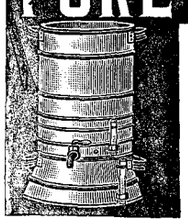

is distilled water. Nothing but distillation will eliminate both organic and inorganic impurities. An ordinary cook stove is all you need with

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to give you plenty of pure, sparkling water, aerated with sterilized air. Free booklet. Our $10 STILL has twice the capacity of others. Write at once for special offer.

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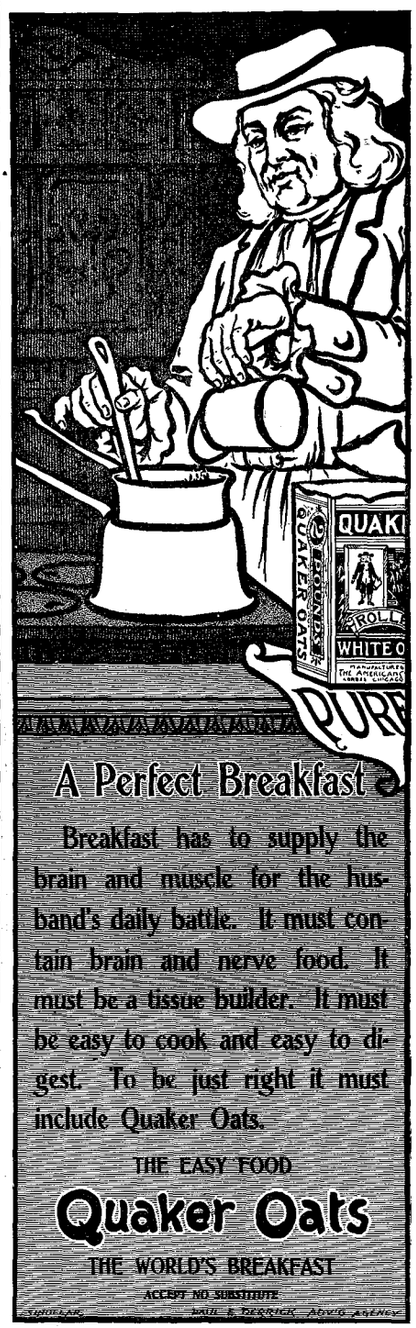

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Breakfast has to supply the brain and muscle for the husband's daily battle. It must contain brain and nerve food. It must be a tissue builder. It must be easy to cook and easy to digest. To be just right it must include Quaker Oats.

THE EASY FOOD

Quaker Oats

THE WORLD'S BREAKFAST

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

About half the lamp-chimneys in use are Macbeth's.

All the trouble comes of the other half.

But go by the Index.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

THE MAGAZINE, EDUCATION, oldest of the high-class educational magazines, should be read by all who wish to keep in touch with the freshest thought on educational topics. Commended by leading educators. **$3.00** a year. Sample copy for **6 two-cent stamps.**

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three years have been as follows: In 1895, 74,000 tons; 1896, 115,000 tons; and 1897, 206,000.

"The exploitation and shipment is done with little expense, most of the work being automatic. The mines are situated on the southwest of the island, and the shipment is made through the bay of Daiquiri, on the Caribbean Sea.

"Of course, the reason of the general good acceptance of this ore is its prime quality, as demonstrated in the following analysis:

	Per cent.
Metallic iron	62
Metallic manganese	0.097
Metallic copper	0.057
Sulfur	0.072
Phosphorus	0.029
Aluminum	0.712
Lime	1
Magnesia	0.381
Silica	7.225

"As can be readily seen, it is an excellent ore for Bessemer steel and one of the best hematites known. The mines are on the surface, the extracting being done in the open air; and thousands of tons of ore are dislodged at a single blast with powerful explosives, after which all that is necessary is to reduce it to suitable size for the ovens. It is carried on inclined planes on trucks to the railroad cars, of 23 tons capacity each, and these discharge into chutes on the company's wharf, from which it is loaded into ships.

The Singer No. 27.

DOUBLE LOCK-STITCH.
VIBRATING SHUTTLE.

This sewing-machine is specially adapted for Family Sewing, and more generally used throughout the world than all other machines combined. The self-threading vibrating shuttle is the perfection of simplicity; its movement being shorter than in any other similar machine, less effort is required for its operation.

Every genuine machine carries the trade-mark.

Sold on Instalments. You can try one Free. Old machines taken in exchange.

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OFFICES IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effectual Cure for it.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlandson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal, and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition, resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure; but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn, and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

Current Events.

Monday, November 28.

—**Spain agrees to our peace terms**, to accept $20,000,000 offered by the United States, and to relinquish Cuba, cede Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands.

—The United States Supreme Court announces the new rules of procedure under the **bankruptcy act.**

—It is estimated that about **thirty-five vessels were wrecked** and forty lives lost in Boston harbor in the storm of Saturday.

—It is reported that trouble has been renewed in the Swat Valley, India, and that the **Mad Mullah** has defeated the Dir tribesmen.

—It is said that Emperor William of Germany contemplates taking some action in the **Dreyfus, Esterhazy, and Picquart** cases.

Tuesday, November 29.

—The War Department **Investigating Commission** begins taking testimony in Boston.

—The **steamer *Portland* is reported lost** off Cape Cod with 65 passengers and a crew of 50.

—The Czar assures the Sultan that while Prince George of Greece will go to Crete as commissioner of the powers, **Turkish sovereignty in Crete** will be maintained.

—General Kitchener proposes a public subscription of £100,000 to found **a Gordon memorial college** at Khartoum.

Wednesday, November 30.

—Governor Black receives the **report of the Canal Investigation Commission.**

—Lord Strathana, Canadian High Commissioner in London, arrives in Washington to participate in the deliberations of the **Canadian-American Commission.**

—The **report of Admiral Sampson** on the naval operations at Santiago after the destruction of Cervera's squadron is made public.

—At a meeting of the **Joint Peace Conference** in Paris, mutual agreement is reached in regard to the first four articles of a treaty.

—**Aguinaldo demands $1,500,000** for the release of Spanish friars held prisoners by the Philippine insurgents.

—Marshal **Blanco sails from Havana** to Spain.

—**The United States of Central America**, composed of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras, is dissolved.

Over-Exertion of Brain or Body.

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It is a wholesome tonic for body, brain and nerves. Wonderfully quick in its action.

BEST... THOUGHTS OF HENRY WARD BEECHER

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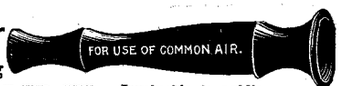

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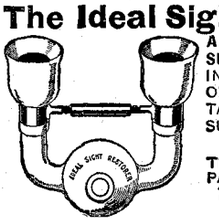

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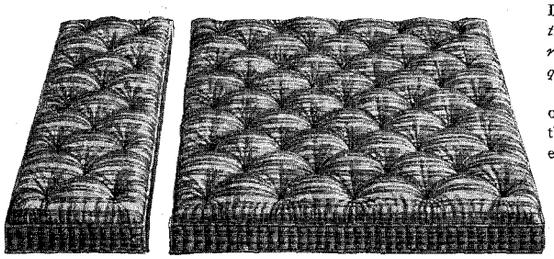

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—A plot **to assassinate Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria** is discovered in Sofia.

Thursday, December 1.

—The annual **report of the Secretary of Agriculture** is made public.

—The demurrers to the **indictments against Senator Quay** and his associates are overruled and the trial is set down for December 12.

—The Independent party of the **Filipinos say** they will decline to accept the result of the peace deliberations at Paris, but will fight for their independence.

—Germany is negotiating with Spain for the **purchase of the Caroline Islands.**

—**The French Government issues a decree** forbidding the admission into France of fruit and plants from the United States.

Friday, December 2.

—The annual **report of the Secretary of War** is made public.

—W. Hardin, Commissioner to investigate industrial and financial **conditions in the Philippines,** submits his report to the Treasury Department.

—**Governor Black, of New York, suspends** from office George W. Aldridge, superintendent of public works.

—**The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria celebrates** his fiftieth year on the throne.

—**A message alleged to be from Andree** has been found in a bottle in the Ural mountains.

Saturday, December 3.

—The bill for the **government of the Hawaiian islands** is completed and placed in the hands of the President.

—**The Philippine insurgents** capture the town of Capiz, on the island of Panay.

—Nicaragua issues a decree resuming independent sovereignty, owing to the collapse of the **United States of Central America.**

Sunday, December 4.

—A **fierce hurricane** sweeps Chesapeake bay and the city of Baltimore. A **fire in New York** city causes a loss of $1,000,000.

—**The Philippine insurgents** attack the city of Iloilo, island of Panay, and hard fighting is reported.

—A number of **Carlists are arrested** in Spain.

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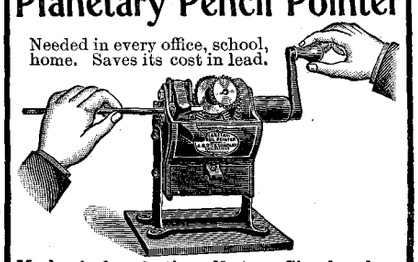

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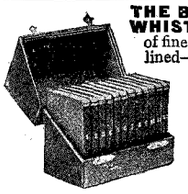

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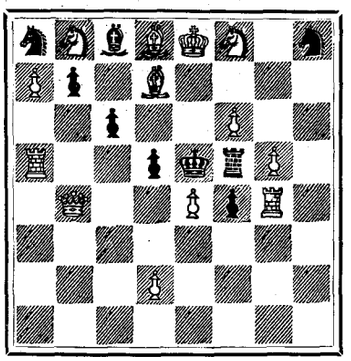
Problem 337.

BY WALTER PULITZER.

Author of "Chess-Harmonies."

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Thirteen Pieces.

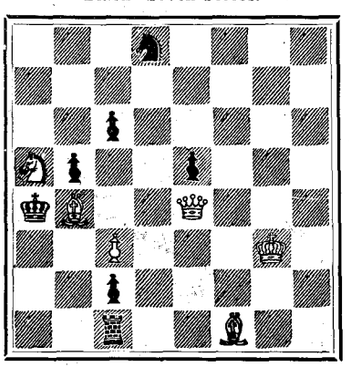
White mates in two moves.

Problem 338.

BY J. JESPERSON.

From Wiener Schachzeitung,

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 331.

Key-move, R—K 3.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. A. M., Hinton, W. Va.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; E. Bayliss, Bessemer, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.

Comments: "One of the most puzzling 2-ers I have seen"—M. W. H.; "Equal to anything I have ever seen. It is both difficult and beautiful"—H. W. B.; "Brilliant and bewildering, a Blake-beauty without blemish"—I. W. B.; "Fully equal to 320"—F. S. F.; "Key somewhat apparent, but a fine problem notwithstanding"—C. F. P.; "An elegant problem, full of instructive interest"—R. M. C.; "A First-Rater"—C. R. O.; "Enjoyed this very much, as there are so many seeming defenses"—C. D. S.

Altho C. F. P., found the key "somewhat apparent" yet many of our solvers went astray with four keys: B—K 7; R—K sq; B—B 3; Q—Kt sq. Of these B—K 7 looks the most promising, and there is but one answer, R—K 4. As several answered this by R x P mate, or Kt—Kt 3 mate, we call their attention to the fact that neither of these gives mate, for K—K 3. Those who sent R—K sq overlooked the only answer, P—B 6. In the solution $\frac{R—K\ 3}{P—B\ 6}$ the mate is given by Q—B sq. With R—K sq as the Key, there is no mate after P—B 6, for Q—B sq ch, B—B 7. The other two incorrect keys are hardly worth considering, for $\frac{B—B\ 3}{P—B\ 6}$ etc. and B—Kt 4 is not mate, for K x R. The other, Q—Kt sq, might do if Black did not have B—Q 2 ch.

No. 332.

1. Kt—Q 4	2. B—K sq, ch	3. B—B 2, ch	4. Kt—R 5, mate
K—K 6	K x Kt (must)	K—B 5 (must)	
1.	2. B—R 5	3. B—Kt 6, ch	4. Kt—R 5, mate
K—B 5	K x Kt	K—B 5 (must)	
1.	2. B—R 5 ch	3. B—Kt 6, ch	4. Kt—R 5, mate
Any other	K x Kt	K—B 5 (must)	
	2.	3. B—Kt 6	4. Kt—R 5, mate
	K—B 5	Any	

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., C. F. P., R. M. C., C. R. O., F. A. M., F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Comments: "The key is obvious, and the continuation not difficult; but the mating position, tho solitary, is very fine"—M. W. H.; "Shows fine construction"—H. W. B.; "Full of dash, but solved in a flash"—I. W. B.; "Fine from beginning to ending"—C. F. P.; "An exceedingly clever problem; requiring study after key is found, but absolutely without any variety"—F. H. J.;

H. W. B., and W. G. Randall, Riverside, Cal., were successful with 330. E. Rottot, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., got 328.

The Janowsky-Showalter Match.

At the time of going to press the score stands: Janowski, 3; Showalter, 2; Draws, 2.

SECOND GAME.

Vienna Opening.

JANOWSKY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	JANOWSKY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	32 R—R sq	R x R
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	33 B x R	P x P (d)
3 Kt-B 3 (a)	Kt—B 3	34 Q P x P	K—K 2
4 B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	35 K—Q 2	Kt—B 3
5 Castles	Castles	36 B—B 3	K—Q 2
6 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	37 K—Q 3	K—B 2
7 B—Kt 5	Kt—K 2	38 B—Q 2	K—Kt 3
8 B—Q B 4	P—B 3	39 P—B 3	K—R 4
9 Q—K 2	Kt—Kt 3	40 P-KKt4(e)	P—K 3
10 Kt-K R 4	Kt x Kt	41 P—R 4	Kt—K 2
11 B x Kt	B—K 3	42 P-Kt 4 ch	K—Kt 3
12 B-Q Kt 3	P—Q R 4	43 P-K Kt 5	R P x P
13 P—B 4	B—Kt 5 (b)	44 R P x P	Kt—Kt sq
14 Q—K sq	Q—Kt 3 ch	45 P x K B P	Kt P x P
15 K—R sq	Kt—Q 2	46 B—K sq	K—B 3
16 P—B 5	P—R 5	47 B—R 4	K—Q 2
17 Q—Kt 3	P x B	48 K—B 2	K—B 3
18 Q x B	P—B 3 (c)	49 K—Kt 3	K—Kt 2
19 R P x P	B x Kt	50 K—R 4	K—R 3
20 P x B	Q—B 4	51 B—B 2	K—Kt 3
21 P—B 4	R—R 6	52 B-K 3 (f)	Kt—K 2
22 R x R	Q x R	53 B—R 6	Kt—B 3
23 Q—Q sq	R—R sq	54 B—B 8	P x P
24 Q—B sq	B—B 4	55 P x P	K—B 2
25 Q x Q	R x Q	56 B—Kt 7	Kt—Q 5
26 R—Q B sq	Kt—Kt sq	57 B x P	Kt—K 7
27 B—K sq	Kt—B 3	58 B—R 4 (g)	Kt—B 6
28 B—B 3	K—R 7	59 K—Kt 3	Kt x P
29 K—Kt sq	K—B 2	60 P—B 6	P—Q 4
30 K—B 2	Kt—R 2	61 P—B 7	P x P ch (h)
31 K—K sq	P—Kt 4	62 K—B 2	Resigns.

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) P—K B 4 or P—K Kt 3 is the usual continuation.

(b) A tempting move, which, however, proves disadvantageous. White can not answer Q x B, followed by B x Q, for Kt x Q and B—B 4 ch would give Black an easy win. Nor could he play B x Kt and B x Q, for Black, with B x Q and B x R, wins the exchange. Obviously, White can not move Q—K 3 or Q—B 2 on account of B—Q B 4 winning the Queen. White has thus no other answer than Q—K sq or Q—Q 2, which enables Black to continue R—R 5 and eventually P—Q Kt 4, winning the Bishop. Black, however, overlooked White's P x K P; B x Kt and Q—Kt 3 continuation, which would regain the piece, with a decided advantage in position.

(c) A defensive move, which, however, involves the loss of a Pawn. It seems Black abandoned too quickly his Pawn.

(d) The exchanges of pieces were rather favorable for Black, for having a Kt against a Bishop, and White's Q B P being doubled, he had the best drawing chance. The text move, however, is inferior, and actually causes defeat. The move will enable White to obtain a strong majority of Pawns on the Queen's wing, which will suffice to enforce a win. Black should have moved P—Kt 5, followed by Kt—B 3. It seems Black missed a pretty safe draw.

(e) White on the Queen's wing threatened P—Q Kt 4, establishing a passed Pawn. Black will be unable to defend both wings.

(f) Well played. Black can not move K—B 3, for K—R 5 would follow. He is thus obliged to move his Kt.

(g) White calculated accurately. He can afford to lose the K P, since Black will be unable to stop the K B P.

(h) The final effort, which of course does not prove a success. If White captures the Pawn, then Kt—Q 3 ch and Kt x P would draw the game.

THIRD GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SHOWALTER. *White.*	JANOWSKY. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	JANOWSKY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	24 R(B 2)Kt 2	K—R sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	25 K—R sq	P—K 5 (e)
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	26 Q x P	R—R 4
4 Kt—B 3	P—B 4 (a)	27 Q—Kt sq	P—K 6 (f)
5 B—Kt 5	B P x P	28 B—K 2	R—R 5
6 K Kt x P(b)	P—K 4	29 R-Kt 4 (g)	R x R
7 Kt—B 2	P—Q 5	30 R x R	Kt—Q 6
8 Kt—Q 5	P—K 3	31 B x Kt	Q x R
9 P—K 4	B—K R 3	32 Kt-B 2 (h)	Q—B 4
10 B x Kt	P x B	33 Kt x P	Q—Q 5
11 B—Q 3	R—Kt sq	34 B—B sq	R—Q B sq
12 Castles	Kt—Q 2	35 P—K R 3	R—B 6
13 P—B 4	B—Q 3	36 Kt-B 4 (i)	R x Kt
14 P—B 5	B x Kt	37 B x R	Q x B
15 K P x B	Q—Kt 3	38 P—Q 6	K—Kt sq
16 P—Q Kt 4	Castles	39 Q—Q sq	K—B sq
(c)		40 Q—K sq	Q—B 3
17 P—B 5	B x P	41 Q—K 7(k)	Q—B 8 ch
18 P x B	Kt x P	42 K—R 2	Q—B 5 ch
19 R—Kt sq	Q—Q 3	43 K—R sq (l)	Q—B 8 ch
20 B—B 4	R—Kt 4	44 K—R 2	Q—B 5 ch
21 Kt—R 3	P—R 3	45 K—R sq	Q—B 8 ch
22 R—B 2	R(Q sq)-Kt sq	46 K—R 2	Q—B 5 ch
23 R-Q B 2(d)	K—Kt sq	47 Drawn game.	

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) In the first game of the match Janowski played B—K 2. The text move is more aggressive.

(b) Preferable is Q x P. The text move enables Black to advance the K P, and the centre Pawns become threatening.

(c) Well played. Black can not answer B x P, for R—Kt sq, followed eventually by P—Q R 3, would win the Bishop. Black is pretty nearly obliged to sacrifice a piece, for if he plays Q—Q sq or B—B sq, White, with P—B 6, obtains an overwhelming advantage in position.

(d) This move, in connection with R—Kt 2, causes loss of time. White, tho a piece ahead, had by no means an easy game. Instead of R—Q B 2, White might have played B—B sq, followed by Kt—B 4. White then would be enabled to make counter demonstrations on the Queen's wing.

(e) A highly ingenious move. Black sacrifices the Q P in order to open the diagonal for his Queen.

(f) A powerful play, which threatens Kt—K 5 and Kt—Kt 6 mate. White hardly has another defense than B—K 2 attacking the Rook.

(g) Which loses the exchange. White, however, had no better play.

(h) Better was Kt—B 4. The text-move enables Black to play Q—Q 7, which should win a piece and the game. Black, however, failed to make the proper reply, and the game becomes equalized.

(i) This gives up the piece. White was obliged to adopt this play. Had he moved Kt—Kt 4 Black would have answered Q x P, threatening R x P ch, as well as Q x B P, and he would have obtained the better game.

(k) The play, of course, leads to a draw, Black having a perpetual check on hand.

(l) K—Kt sq was not any better. The moves were repeated three times, after which the game was drawn.

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For Rheumatism and Sleeplessness

We Offer the Simplest and Best Treatment Free.

We do not pretend to know just why or how **SLAYTON'S ELECTRIC SWITCH GLASS CASTERS** (block face) exercise their remarkable power over rheumatism, sleeplessness, nervousness, pains in muscles and bones, and kindred ailments. Dr. BROWN-SEQUARD, the world-famous Paris physician, declared these diseases arose from a too great flow of electricity from the body to the earth. The inference was plain, that stopping this flow would cure the disease. This describes roughly the action of the Casters. We do not offer any further explanation. We do not ask you to believe our theory. We simply urge every sufferer to read all of this advertisement carefully and accept our absolutely free offer of a week's trial.

Over 500 sets have been sent out on trial in the past six weeks, and over 90 per cent. have won the hearty praise of the users.

They are daily curing the severest cases of **RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, PAINS IN MUSCLES AND BONES, NERVOUS DISORDERS, LESSENED VITALITY,** and kindred diseases.

Read the following testimonials and see if it is not worth your while to at least make a test of this wonderful treatment, which costs absolutely nothing to try, and which cannot possibly harm you in any way.

Tipton, Mich., Nov. 24, 1898.

A. W. SLAYTON, Mgr., Tecumsee, Michigan.

Dear Comrade: It is with pleasure that I can recommend the Casters. They are worth more than their weight in gold to me. I have tried them and know that they have helped me, and I have been helpless for three months at a time and had to be lifted from the bed to the chair and from the chair to the bed, and I can say now that I haven't felt any rheumatism since I tried your Casters.

Yours truly,
D. J. PRESTON.

Clayton, Mich., Nov. 19, 1898.

Mr. A. W. SLAYTON, Mgr., Tecumseh, Mich.

Dear Sir: About four weeks ago I bought of your agent, C. I. Shaw, a set of your Electric Casters. I had not slept a night for two months on account of rheumatism. The first night I had them I slept good and have ever since. Would recommend them to any one that is troubled with rheumatism.

Yours,
GEORGE LEFFERTS.

Morenci, Mich., Aug. 31, 1898.

SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO.,

Dear Sir: I have tried Slayton's Glass Wheel Electric Switch Bed Casters. I am troubled with neuralgia, catarrh, heart trouble besides other things, so that I can only lie in bed one or two hours at a time. The Casters were put under my bed the first night without my knowledge, yet the first night I slept well all night, something I have not done before in years. They work like magic. Money would not buy that set now.

Truly yours,
LEVI ACKER.

(Mr. Acker is 74 years old.)

Tecumseh, Mich., Sept. 9, 1898.

SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO.,

Gentlemen: Since using your Electric Casters neither Mrs. Frost or myself have been troubled with rheumatism. Mrs F. was scarcely ever free from it before using the casters, but now says she never has a twinge of it.

Yours sincerely,
W. A. FROST.

(Dr. Frost is our leading homeopathic physician.)

FREE TRIAL **FOR ONE WEEK. We will gladly send anyone mentioning the name of this paper a full set of the Slayton Electric Glass Casters on receipt of 15c. for postage. State whether Casters are for wood or brass bedstead. Try them for one week according to directions. If they do not help you, send them back by mail and no charge will be made. If they do help you, send us $2.00 in full payment. We make this remarkable offer because we can trust the readers of this paper, and because we know the great blessings which our treatment always brings.**

N. B.—If this were not an honest offer this paper would not print it.

Send for further description and testimonials. It may interest some to know that the use of Slayton Glass Casters greatly lessens the danger of the occupants being struck by lightning.

THE SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO., Tecumseh, Mich.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

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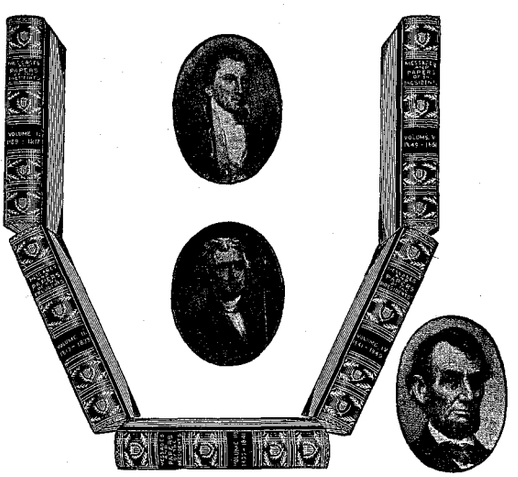
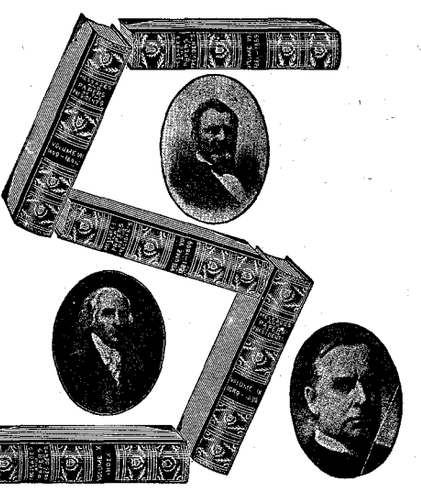
The Literary Digest

Messages and Papers of

THE PRESIDENTS

A History of the





Written by Our Presidents

Edited by the

Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON,

Under the Direction of Congress.

To the American Citizen—The Father of the Future and Greater American:

In this Holiday season, when the whole nation is rejoicing over the outcome of the recent stirring events of our history, and congratulating itself on the final settlement in accordance with the American idea, it is well to think of the citizen that is to be, as well of him who is. Your boy should have a holiday gift to remind him for all time to come of what the American citizen of 1898 is, and what will be expected of the greater American citizen that is to be.

The great questions which confront us today are simple in comparison with those which will come up for solution, and the precedents of our past history are the guide posts for the future.

The greater American citizen must know more about American Statesmanship, American Genius, American Progress, American Institutions, and the inner workings of our American Government, past, present and future.

The Messages and Papers of the Presidents are the original sources for this education, and in these utterances are crystallized the wisdom and experience of our forefathers in history, and "History always repeats itself."

Congress had this in mind in authorizing the publication of this great work, and in appropriating the necessary amount to defray the initial expenses.

The Hon. AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, formerly Librarian of Congress, has accepted the position of General Secretary of the Committee appointed to distribute the work. If a private publisher were to undertake to publish it, even if he could gain access to the Government records, it would cost not less than a million dollars to produce, and he could not afford to sell it for less than Ten Dollars per volume. The Committee on Distribution has, however, undertaken to distribute the work at a trifle over the cost of manufacture and distribution. If it is necessary to increase the price to meet expenses, it will be done later, but not on applications received during month of December.

A postal card request for full particulars, addressed as below, will bring ample descriptive matter, full instructions for making applications, and several of the magnificent engravings contained in the work, suitable for framing, absolutely free.

On all requests accompanied by a deposit of ONE DOLLAR a set of the books will be laid aside and reserved pending further investigation, and if you decide within ten days not to make a regular application for the work, the amount will be refunded. All requests for further information will receive prompt attention, in regular order, if addressed to

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, Gen'l Secretary, Committee on Distribution, Dept. R. WASHINGTON, D. C.

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